FEDERAL REGISTER

VOLUME 4 NUMBER 1

Washington, Wednesday, January 4, 1939

The President

RELATING TO NEWLY-MINED DOMESTIC SILVER

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, by Proclamation of the twenty-first day of December, 1933, as modified by Proclamations of the ninth day of August, 1934, the tenth and twenty-fourth days of April, 1935, and the thirtieth day of December, 1937,[1] the United States coinage mints are directed to receive for coinage and addition to the monetary stocks of the United States silver mined subsequent to December 21, 1933, from natural deposits in the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof; and

WHEREAS, such Proclamation as so modified provides in part that it

"shall remain in force and effect until the 31st day of December, 1938 unless repealed or further modified by Act of Congress or by subsequent Proclamation."

AND WHEREAS, such Proclamation as so modified states in part that

"Notice is hereby given that I reserve the right by virtue of the authority vested in me to revoke or modify this Proclamation as the interests of the United States may seem to require."

NOW, THEREFORE, finding that the interests of the United States require further modification of said Proclamation of the twenty-first day of December, 1933, as so modified; by virtue of the power in me vested by the Act of Congress cited in said Proclamation, and other legislation designated for national recovery, and by virtue of all other authority in me vested;

I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, do hereby further modify the said Proclamation of the twenty-first day of December, 1933, so that the same shall remain in force and effect until the 30th day of June, 1939; and I do proclaim and direct that, unless repealed or further modified by Act of Congress or by subsequent Proclamation, the said Proclamation of the twenty-first day of December, 1933, as heretofore and hereby modified shall remain in force and effect until the 30th day of June, 1939: *provided, however,* that silver to be eligible for receipt under the said Proclamation of the twenty-first day of December, 1933, as heretofore and hereby modified must be delivered to a United States coinage mint not later than June 30, 1939.

Notice is hereby given that I reserve the right by virtue of the authority vested in me to revoke or modify this Proclamation as the interests of the United States may seem to require.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 31st day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Independence of the [SEAL] United States of America the one hundred and sixty-third.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:

SUMNER WELLES
Acting Secretary of State.

[No. 2317]

[F. R. Doc. 39-3; Filed, December 31, 1938; 9:28 a. m.]

[1] 3 F. R. 4 (5 DI).

Rules, Regulations, Orders

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

[Amendment 2, S. and R. A. No. 93, 2d Rev.]

PART 51—RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION OF FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND OTHER PRODUCTS

By virtue of authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by the provision

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THE PRESIDENT

(Continued on next page)

FEDERAL REGISTER

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in the act of Congress entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture * * * for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, approved June 16, 1938, (52 Stat. 740), I, H. A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby give public notice of the following amendments to become effective immediately to the Rules and Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture governing the inspection and certification of fruits, vegetables, and other products (Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 93, Second Revision) approved June 24, 1936.[1]

Amend Regulation 4, Section 16 (Sec. 51.20) * by changing the word "two" in the first sentence to "four," and the figure "15" in the second sentence (51.19) * to "14," (51.18) * making the two sentences read:

The original certificate and not to exceed four copies, if requested prior to issuance, shall be immediately delivered or mailed to the applicant or a person designated by him. One copy shall be filed in the office of the inspector, or of the cooperating agency, and one copy forwarded to the Chief of the Bureau, except that memoranda of inspections issued as provided in section 14 (51.18) * of this regulation need not be so forwarded.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the official seal of the Department of Agriculture to be affixed, in the City of Washington, this 30th day of December 1938.

[SEAL] H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 39-22; Filed, January 3, 1939; 11:59 a. m.]

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

ORDER TERMINATING MARKETING AGREEMENT AND LICENSE FOR WATERMELON INDUSTRY IN THE SOUTHEASTERN STATES (FLORIDA, SOUTH CAROLINA, NORTH CAROLINA, AND GEORGIA)

Whereas, on the 6th day of August 1934, acting under the provisions of Public Act No. 10, 73d Congress, approved May 12, 1933, as amended, the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States executed, under his hand and the official seal of the Department of Agriculture, a marketing agreement for the watermelon industry in the Southeastern States (Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Georgia), which agreement became effective on the 10th day of August 1934, and the Secretary issued, on the 18th day of August 1934, effective on the 20th day of August 1934, a license for such industry; and

Whereas, all matters in connection with said marketing agreement and license have been liquidated and all funds and the proceeds of all property acquired under and incidental to the operation of said marketing agreement and license have been disbursed and distributed in accordance with the terms and provisions thereof:

Now, therefore, the undersigned, acting under the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by the terms and provisions of said act, as amended, and of the said marketing agreement and license, and pursuant to the applicable general regulations issued under said act, does hereby terminate the said marketing agreement and license.

In witness whereof, H. A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture of the United States does hereby execute and issue in duplicate this order under his hand and the official seal of the Department of Agriculture in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, on this 30th day of December 1938 and declares this order to be effective at 10:01 a. m., e. s. t., January 4, 1939.

[SEAL] H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 39-23; Filed, January 3, 1939; 11:59 a. m.]

[Cotton 326]

STATE AND COUNTY COTTON ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS FOR 1939

The State and county cotton acreage allotments established with respect to the marketing year beginning August 1, 1939, in accordance with the provisions of Section 344 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 for the purposes of the cotton marketing quota provisions (Part IV, Subtitle B, Title III) of said Act are as follows:

ALABAMA

County and cotton acreage allotment

	Acres
Autauga	29,400
Baldwin	5,850
Barbour	39,060
Bibb	12,120
Blount	31,500
Bullock	30,180
Butler	31,260
Calhoun	27,510
Chambers	38,040
Cherokee	34,980
Chilton	25,650
Choctaw	16,200
Clarke	19,800
Clay	17,880
Cleburne	12,645
Coffee	40,620
Colbert	32,400
Conecuh	26,640
Coosa	11,220
Covington	41,520
Crenshaw	33,300
Cullman	48,480
Dale	24,840
Dallas	65,160
DeKalb	43,380

[1] 1 F. R. 654; 3 F. R. 1451 DL

ALABAMA—continued	Acres
Elmore	44,123
Escambia	19,560
Etowah	28,620
Fayette	22,395
Franklin	26,595
Geneva	39,570
Greene	28,020
Hale	37,680
Henry	34,980
Houston	50,700
Jackson	36,120
Jefferson	8,850
Lamar	27,030
Lauderdale	47,430
Lawrence	48,960
Lee	38,100
Limestone	61,020
Lowndes	28,260
Macon	40,860
Madison	77,040
Marengo	46,680
Marion	25,620
Marshall	49,320
Mobile	6,765
Monroe	38,190
Montgomery	31,770
Morgan	42,420
Perry	38,100
Pickens	36,990
Pike	43,080
Randolph	29,310
Russell	31,200
St. Clair	17,040
Shelby	14,400
Sumter	32,580
Talladega	38,760
Tallapoosa	29,700
Tuscaloosa	36,960
Walker	17,640
Washington	5,490
Wilcox	28,680
Winston	15,780
Total county allotments	2,142,923
4% reserve	76,990
Reserve for new growers	38,495
State allotment—Alabama	2,258,408

ARIZONA	
Cochise	12
Gila	12
Graham	12,858
Greenlee	971
Maricopa	111,090
Mohave	18
Pima	6,551
Pinal	44,594
Santa Cruz	564
Yuma	13,055
Total county allotments	189,725
4% reserve	4,476
Reserve for new growers	2,238
State allotment—Arizona	196,439

ARKANSAS	
Arkansas	14,525
Ashley	40,977
Baxter	3,356
Boone	735
Bradley	18,532
Calhoun	15,086
Chicot	50,860
Clark	23,764
Clay	42,785
Cleburne	14,925
Cleveland	25,036
Columbia	53,920
Conway	42,685
Craighead	69,290
Crawford	9,441
Crittenden	104,659
Cross	44,330
Dallas	11,172
Desha	46,584
Drew	27,054
Faulkner	43,494
Franklin	11,500
Fulton	7,481
Garland	2,951
Grant	9,579
Greene	34,159
Hempstead	45,415

ARKANSAS—continued	Acres
Hot Spring	9,763
Howard	22,144
Independence	25,099
Izard	14,703
Jackson	57,099
Jefferson	88,855
Johnson	10,477
Lafayette	38,714
Lawrence	36,641
Lee	60,154
Lincoln	49,898
Little River	23,814
Logan	24,148
Lonoke	77,134
Marion	3,259
Miller	43,255
Mississippi	183,963
Monroe	43,003
Montgomery	6,361
Nevada	30,841
Newton	723
Ouachita	17,309
Perry	10,721
Phillips	72,673
Pike	10,474
Poinsett	56,885
Polk	6,257
Pope	34,483
Prairie	18,503
Pulaski	43,855
Randolph	22,497
St. Francis	72,057
Saline	3,950
Scott	9,253
Searcy	2,287
Sebastian	11,651
Sevier	12,163
Sharp	12,911
Stone	3,412
Union	27,423
Van Buren	12,415
Washington	72
White	54,701
Woodruff	44,892
Yell	35,182
Total county allotments	2,275,829
4% reserve	81,814
Reserve for new growers	40,907
State allotment—Arkansas	2,398,547

CALIFORNIA	
Fresno	85,274
Imperial	8,371
Kern	75,830
Kings	40,750
Madera	50,126
Merced	28,127
Riverside	12,140
San Benito	180
San Bernardino	43
San Diego	39
San Joaquin	42
Stanislaus	1,267
Tulare	89,470
Total county allotments	391,695
4% reserve	8,516
Reserve for new growers	4,258
State allotment—California	404,439

FLORIDA	
Alachua	576
Baker	123
Bay	91
Bradford	13
Calhoun	701
Columbia	2,767
Dixie	40
Escambia	4,147
Gadsden	391
Gilchrist	70
Gulf	2
Hamilton	3,033
Holmes	9,500
Jackson	15,146
Jefferson	3,203
Lafayette	807
Leon	4,501
Levy	248
Madison	5,701
Marion	34
Okaloosa	4,845
Putnam	3
Santa Rosa	8,860

FLORIDA—continued	Acres
Sumter	68
Suwannee	4,037
Taylor	163
Union	56
Wakulla	101
Walton	5,056
Washington	2,480
All others	47
Total county allotments	77,570
4% reserve	2,900
Reserve for new growers	1,450
State allotment—Florida	81,920

GEORGIA	
Appling	8,775
Atkinson	2,831
Bacon	4,765
Baker	8,412
Baldwin	8,623
Banks	10,925
Barrow	16,557
Bartow	23,501
Ben Hill	10,058
Berrien	7,169
Bibb	4,090
Bleckley	13,823
Brantley	237
Brooks	14,999
Bryan	1,194
Bulloch	35,071
Burke	60,304
Butts	10,457
Calhoun	10,694
Camden	19
Candler	12,349
Carroll	44,041
Catoosa	4,463
Charlton	36
Chatham	212
Chattahoochee	3,129
Chattooga	11,879
Cherokee	13,241
Clarke	7,626
Clay	8,638
Clayton	6,967
Clinch	313
Cobb	18,523
Coffee	13,072
Colquitt	27,233
Columbia	12,157
Cook	5,255
Coweta	20,660
Crawford	7,881
Crisp	18,534
Dade	1,422
Dawson	2,559
Decatur	7,230
De Kalb	7,090
Dodge	32,654
Dooly	34,031
Dougherty	4,662
Douglas	9,114
Early	25,925
Echols	373
Effingham	4,236
Elbert	21,992
Emanuel	40,231
Evans	6,463
Fayette	13,077
Floyd	24,330
Forsyth	15,463
Franklin	23,234
Fulton	15,877
Gilmar	563
Glascock	8,515
Glynn	12
Gordon	20,059
Grady	6,474
Greene	11,024
Gwinnett	29,315
Habersham	3,393
Hall	17,935
Hancock	14,267
Haralson	12,319
Harris	9,333
Hart	23,103
Heard	13,661
Henry	27,365
Houston	15,035
Irwin	16,393
Jackson	23,403
Jasper	10,919
Jeff Davis	4,047
Jefferson	35,133

GEORGIA—continued	*Acres*
Jenkins	23,674
Johnson	24,316
Jones	4,599
Lamar	9,437
Lanier	1,251
Laurens	54,697
Lee	6,243
Liberty	1,198
Lincoln	9,893
Long	1,319
Lowndes	6,639
Lumpkin	1,637
McDuffie	14,736
McIntosh	11
Macon	27,913
Madison	22,666
Marion	9,542
Meriwether	26,590
Miller	9,841
Mitchell	24,002
Monroe	8,176
Montgomery	12,672
Morgan	20,585
Murray	9,243
Muscogee	3,779
Newton	15,593
Oconee	14,143
Oglethorpe	20,404
Paulding	14,033
Peach	9,659
Pickens	4,887
Pierce	4,468
Pike	16,900
Polk	17,396
Pulaski	15,406
Putnam	6,426
Quitman	4,177
Randolph	20,099
Richmond	10,745
Rockdale	7,822
Schley	8,957
Screven	32,434
Seminole	7,054
Spalding	11,113
Stephens	6,680
Stewart	10,853
Sumter	25,612
Talbot	6,200
Taliaferro	7,924
Tattnall	10,136
Taylor	14,807
Telfair	15,058
Terrell	21,014
Thomas	11,245
Tift	11,480
Toombs	17,552
Treutlen	12,054
Troup	15,061
Turner	11,880
Twiggs	9,454
Upson	7,489
Walker	10,034
Walton	32,468
Ware	2,132
Warren	20,618
Washington	30,307
Wayne	6,287
Webster	6,108
Wheeler	14,249
White	2,976
Whitfield	9,508
Wilcox	25,159
Wilkes	19,374
Wilkinson	8,633
Worth	26,584
Total county allotments	2,101,098
4% reserve	74,218
Reserve for new growers	37,109
State allotment—Georgia	2,212,425

ILLINOIS	
Alexander	3,324
Jackson	3
Pulaski	1,573
Total county allotments	4,900
4% reserve	200
Reserve for new growers	100
State allotment—Illinois	5,200

KANSAS	*Acres*
Chautauqua	48
Montgomery	848
Total county allotments	896
4% reserve	36
Reserve for new growers	18
State allotment—Kansas	950

KENTUCKY	
Ballard	23
Barren	8
Calloway	1,637
Carlisle	643
Fulton	10,144
Graves	652
Hickman	3,977
McCracken	30
Marshall	724
Trigg	6
Total county allotments	17,844
4% reserve	620
Reserve for new growers	310
State allotment—Kentucky	18,774

LOUISIANA	
Acadia	24,841
Allen	3,917
Ascension	1,087
Assumption	27
Avoyelles	33,600
Beauregard	3,224
Bienville	42,805
Bossier	42,570
Caddo	71,556
Calcasieu	4,719
Caldwell	9,468
Cameron	4,682
Catahoula	17,040
Claiborne	54,680
Concordia	16,200
De Soto	49,112
East Baton Rouge	7,427
East Carroll	31,713
East Feliciana	13,450
Evangeline	30,480
Franklin	58,140
Grant	9,608
Iberia	2,180
Iberville	1,034
Jackson	13,229
Jefferson	18
Jefferson Davis	7,386
Lafayette	29,923
Lafourche	1,173
La Salle	2,417
Lincoln	38,622
Livingston	2,351
Madison	24,466
Morehouse	38,295
Natchitoches	49,718
Orleans	21
Ouachita	22,559
Pointe Coupee	16,591
Rapides	27,491
Red River	33,456
Richland	49,950
Sabine	20,923
St. Charles	1
St. Helena	5,668
St. James	78
St. John the Baptist	5
St. Landry	55,924
St. Martin	10,284
St. Mary	215
St. Tammany	2,096
Tangipahoa	6,917
Tensas	27,754
Terrebonne	9
Union	34,704
Vermilion	18,472
Vernon	8,359
Washington	20,285
Webster	36,690
West Baton Rouge	1,315
West Carroll	29,550
West Feliciana	5,953
Winn	9,752
Total county allotments	1,186,180

LOUISIANA—continued	*Acres*
4% reserve	43,184
Reserve for new growers	21,592
State allotment—Louisiana	1,250,956

MISSISSIPPI	
Adams	11,197
Alcorn	21,385
Amite	25,447
Attala	27,157
Benton	13,386
Bolivar	166,433
Calhoun	20,138
Carroll	26,305
Chickasaw	25,582
Choctaw	10,843
Claiborne	13,802
Clarke	13,580
Clay	18,778
Coahoma	107,890
Copiah	20,515
Covington	23,851
De Soto	50,971
Forrest	5,221
Franklin	9,854
George	4,191
Greene	3,169
Grenada	18,756
Hancock	455
Harrison	553
Hinds	55,057
Holmes	59,616
Humphreys	58,529
Issaquena	20,370
Itawamba	20,887
Jackson	342
Jasper	21,052
Jefferson	14,104
Jefferson Davis	26,606
Jones	24,583
Kemper	26,135
Lafayette	28,392
Lamar	8,767
Lauderdale	21,372
Lawrence	18,554
Leake	27,980
Lee	42,323
Leflore	95,533
Lincoln	24,769
Lowndes	28,102
Madison	54,758
Marion	23,125
Marshall	30,299
Monroe	45,803
Montgomery	17,706
Neshoba	34,400
Newton	27,790
Noxubee	34,568
Oktibbeha	13,892
Panola	54,869
Pearl River	4,183
Perry	4,881
Pike	23,570
Pontotoc	20,972
Prentis	22,996
Quitman	63,462
Rankin	20,212
Scott	21,577
Sharkey	37,621
Simpson	23,894
Smith	25,274
Stone	1,233
Sunflower	162,313
Tallahatchie	69,446
Tate	32,264
Tippah	25,184
Tishomingo	15,678
Tunica	61,747
Union	26,078
Walthall	27,457
Warren	13,566
Washington	108,700
Wayne	13,431
Webster	16,437
Wilkinson	10,605
Winston	22,657
Yalobusha	17,492
Yazoo	66,506
Total county allotments	2,570,238

MISSISSIPPI—continued	*Acres*
4% reserve	92,174
Reserve for new growers	46,087
State allotment—Mississippi	2,708,499

MISSOURI

Barton	2
Bollinger	94
Butler	11,793
Cape Girardeau	94
Dunklin	83,342
Howell	475
Mississippi	29,366
New Madrid	88,412
Oregon	1,035
Ozark	710
Pemiscot	109,441
Ripley	4,537
Scott	17,494
Stoddard	32,042
Taney	210
Wayne	11
All others	222
Total county allotments	379,280
4% reserve	11,564
Reserve for new growers	5,782
State allotment—Missouri	396,626

NEW MEXICO

Chaves	24,799
Curry	987
De Baca	73
Dona Ana	35,561
Eddy	24,544
Grant	24
Harding	218
Hidalgo	340
Lea	1,196
Luna	1,737
Otero	457
Quay	3,142
Roosevelt	16,244
Sierra	696
Socorro	66
Total county allotments	110,084
4% reserve	3,396
Reserve for new growers	1,698
State allotment—New Mexico	115,178

NORTH CAROLINA

Alamance	1,049
Alexander	3,340
Anson	31,913
Beaufort	5,537
Bertie	8,077
Bladen	6,827
Brunswick	524
Burke	989
Cabarrus	13,829
Caldwell	248
Camden	2,500
Carteret	838
Caswell	132
Catawba	12,061
Chatham	5,392
Chowan	4,457
Cleveland	49,784
Columbus	3,574
Craven	2,514
Cumberland	22,810
Currituck	1,498
Davidson	2,804
Davie	5,091
Duplin	9,904
Durham	639
Edgecombe	25,635
Forsyth	436
Franklin	18,190
Gaston	14,906
Gates	4,740
Granville	2,007
Greene	8,896
Guilford	579
Halifax	36,641
Harnett	23,512
Hartford	5,102
Hoke	18,125
Hyde	3,139

NORTH CAROLINA—continued	*Acres*
Iredell	21,824
Johnston	41,422
Jones	2,691
Murray	9,393
Lee	4,859
Lenoir	9,116
Lincoln	18,006
McDowell	21
Martin	6,057
Mecklenburg	25,038
Montgomery	4,875
Moore	3,621
Nash	22,894
New Hanover	55
Northampton	25,463
Onslow	2,033
Orange	1,189
Pamlico	3,221
Pasquotank	2,542
Pender	1,989
Perquimans	5,541
Person	8
Pitt	14,197
Polk	4,975
Randolph	977
Richmond	14,003
Robeson	51,214
Rockingham	8
Rowan	16,263
Rutherford	23,668
Sampson	35,153
Scotland	25,033
Stanly	9,004
Tyrrell	857
Union	41,208
Vance	4,397
Wake	17,827
Warren	10,756
Washington	1,946
Wayne	24,020
Wilkes	209
Wilson	17,776
Yadkin	479
Total county allotments	882,647
4% reserve	32,258
Reserve for new growers	16,129
State allotment — North Carolina	931,034

OKLAHOMA

Adair	282
Alfalfa	263
Atoka	13,631
Beckham	87,421
Blaine	29,853
Bryan	45,678
Caddo	106,552
Canadian	23,859
Carter	19,322
Cherokee	4,804
Choctaw	26,339
Cleveland	16,453
Coal	14,051
Comanche	42,044
Cotton	45,000
Craig	897
Creek	31,831
Custer	38,542
Delaware	197
Dewey	20,048
Ellis	4,412
Garfield	1,163
Garvin	45,444
Grady	77,438
Grant	85
Greer	73,863
Harmon	53,310
Harper	63
Haskell	21,530
Hughes	30,931
Jackson	107,741
Jefferson	46,453
Johnston	16,000
Kay	722
Kingfisher	9,951
Kiowa	86,569
Latimer	4,363
Le Flore	35,900
Lincoln	35,835
Logan	21,393
Love	22,003
McClain	46,765

OKLAHOMA—continued	*Acres*
McCurtain	36,226
McIntosh	44,097
Major	3,598
Marshall	15,136
Mayes	6,755
Murray	9,993
Muskogee	51,309
Noble	4,946
Nowata	1,933
Okfuskee	41,693
Oklahoma	13,559
Okmulgee	34,713
Osage	9,570
Ottawa	40
Pawnee	9,090
Payne	17,905
Pittsburg	30,813
Pontotoc	20,297
Pottawatomie	23,242
Pushmataha	7,531
Roger Mills	44,203
Rogers	6,356
Seminole	21,379
Sequoyah	19,210
Stephens	41,996
Tillman	112,363
Tulsa	9,236
Wagoner	32,292
Washington	244
Washita	109,696
Woods	35
Woodward	2,000
Total county allotments	2,114,164
4% reserve	85,082
Reserve for new growers	42,541
State allotment—Oklahoma	2,241,787

SOUTH CAROLINA

Abbeville	26,523
Aiken	42,030
Allendale	16,549
Anderson	81,766
Bamberg	22,075
Barnwell	31,579
Beaufort	1,742
Berkeley	9,523
Calhoun	24,331
Charleston	1,980
Cherokee	23,118
Chester	27,827
Chesterfield	43,654
Clarendon	31,297
Colleton	16,807
Darlington	33,914
Dillon	25,154
Dorchester	13,099
Edgefield	18,977
Fairfield	18,023
Florence	23,361
Georgetown	1,718
Greenville	49,212
Greenwood	22,690
Hampton	13,750
Horry	2,957
Jasper	3,490
Kershaw	34,762
Lancaster	21,933
Laurens	44,452
Lee	38,645
Lexington	20,470
McCormick	12,095
Marion	11,233
Marlboro	49,554
Newberry	28,323
Oconee	26,462
Orangeburg	80,747
Pickens	22,533
Richland	17,835
Saluda	19,030
Spartanburg	76,063
Sumter	44,507
Union	21,575
Williamsburg	25,603
York	39,011
Total county allotments	1,270,644
4% reserve	45,356
Reserve for new growers	22,678
State allotment — South Carolina	1,338,678

TENNESSEE	*Acres*
Bedford	2,740
Benton	5,861
Bradley	3,806
Cannon	107
Carroll	24,889
Chester	14,561
Coffee	2,308
Crockett	29,603
Davidson	26
Decatur	7,741
De Kalb	44
Dickson	13
Dyer	41,899
Fayette	62,577
Franklin	6,483
Gibson	48,251
Giles	15,329
Grundy	202
Hamilton	1,927
Hardeman	25,877
Hardin	13,534
Haywood	48,122
Henderson	24,388
Henry	10,421
Hickman	61
Humphreys	124
Knox	37
Lake	29,028
Lauderdale	35,420
Lawrence	24,971
Lewis	482
Lincoln	15,524
Loudon	18
McMinn	4,423
McNairy	24,835
Madison	39,811
Marion	769
Marshall	794
Maury	547
Meigs	1,259
Monroe	1,006
Moore	190
Obion	18,103
Overton	6
Perry	365
Polk	4,301
Putnam	1
Rhea	29
Roane	9
Rutherford	12,991
Sequatchie	10
Shelby	72,439
Stewart	36
Tipton	51,755
Van Buren	12
Warren	1,277
Wayne	4,559
Weakley	13,987
White	294
Williamson	354
Wilson	212
Total county allotments	750,748
4% reserve	26,670
Reserve for new growers	13,335
State allotment—Tennessee	790,753

TEXAS	*Acres*
Anderson	40,322
Andrews	2,438
Angelina	17,193
Aransas	2,032
Archer	9,027
Armstrong	2,977
Atascosa	32,499
Austin	32,810
Bailey	63,074
Bandera	147
Bastrop	41,438
Baylor	30,400
Bee	35,646
Bell	121,661
Bexar	26,065
Blanco	4,212
Borden	14,319
Bosque	42,732
Bowie	53,916
Brazoria	18,576
Brazos	35,723
Brewster	317
Briscoe	24,520
Brooks	6,925
Brown	27,403
Burleson	52,112
Burnet	22,021
Caldwell	56,098
Calhoun	21,178
Callahan	23,112
Cameron	50,737
Camp	15,185
Carson	571
Cass	57,865
Castro	11,387
Chambers	1,509
Cherokee	52,548
Childress	62,317
Clay	41,569
Cochran	45,824
Coke	20,962
Coleman	75,786
Collin	125,921
Collingsworth	79,627
Colorado	27,832
Comal	6,215
Comanche	27,462
Concho	44,307
Cooke	39,120
Coryell	68,615
Cottle	66,480
Crockett	6
Crosby	92,876
Culberson	1
Dallas	83,362
Dawson	126,235
Deaf Smith	593
Delta	46,466
Denton	63,165
De Witt	54,805
Dickens	58,350
Dimmit	876
Donley	42,577
Duval	30,521
Eastland	12,178
Ector	341
Ellis	177,802
El Paso	30,287
Erath	35,968
Falls	127,194
Fannin	107,851
Fayette	57,835
Fisher	101,118
Floyd	48,060
Foard	26,673
Fort Bend	78,829
Franklin	18,724
Freestone	47,008
Frio	4,865
Gaines	17,671
Galveston	323
Garza	36,520
Gillespie	7,321
Glasscock	4,275
Goliad	23,544
Gonzales	60,510
Gray	7,483
Grayson	90,600
Gregg	13,033
Grimes	44,963
Guadalupe	65,052
Hale	75,165
Hall	90,022
Hamilton	35,618
Hansford	12
Hardeman	58,687
Hardin	670
Harris	17,994
Harrison	66,479
Haskell	104,849
Hays	23,302
Hemphill	10,034
Henderson	46,950
Hidalgo	81,833
Hill	159,728
Hockley	116,580
Hood	10,551
Hopkins	74,806
Houston	63,160
Howard	63,840
Hudspeth	8,030
Hunt	133,391
Hutchinson	34
Irion	1,166
Jack	9,115
Jackson	29,880
Jasper	5,614
Jeff Davis	1
Jefferson	2,243
Jim Hogg	8,337
Jim Wells	43,784
Johnson	67,402
Jones	145,730
Karnes	89,968
Kaufman	113,161
Kendall	482
Kenedy	122
Kent	28,449
Kerr	309
Kimble	1,878
King	11,286
Kinney	30
Kleberg	13,486
Knox	71,558
Lamar	89,392
Lamb	136,145
Lampasas	14,677
La Salle	8,055
Lavaca	50,698
Lee	25,582
Leon	39,121
Liberty	10,110
Limestone	125,428
Lipscomb	616
Live Oak	35,040
Llano	3,927
Lubbock	179,302
Lynn	149,500
McCullough	51,262
McLennan	157,241
McMullen	3,900
Madison	31,860
Marion	15,016
Martin	54,893
Mason	6,539
Matagorda	18,710
Maverick	93
Medina	4,465
Menard	3,488
Midland	23,135
Milam	109,504
Mills	16,695
Mitchell	72,215
Montague	24,465
Montgomery	9,397
Moore	111
Morris	17,144
Motley	42,886
Nacogdoches	44,806
Navarro	163,379
Newton	3,023
Nolan	46,320
Nuecos	152,449
Ochiltree	76
Orange	621
Palo Pinto	8,416
Panola	49,907
Parker	14,954
Parmer	18,680
Pecos	5,746
Polk	15,272
Presidio	3,803
Rains	20,222
Randall	381
Reagan	3
Real	8
Red River	68,597
Reeves	5,495
Refugio	20,307
Roberts	47
Roberston	70,056
Rockwall	30,743
Runnels	108,489
Rusk	66,097
Sabine	11,115
San Augustine	18,405
San Jacinto	10,724
San Patricio	100,101
San Saba	21,466
Schleicher	9,919
Scurry	74,068
Shackelford	8,739
Shelby	47,908
Smith	69,971
Somervell	5,007
Starr	21,869
Stephens	4,245
Sterling	848
Stonewall	38,679
Sutton	99
Swisher	9,792
Tarrant	25,125
Taylor	72,295
Terrell	36
Terry	87,074
Throckmorton	13,630
Titus	26,602

TEXAS—continued	*Acres*
Tom Green	48,189
Travis	64,274
Trinity	14,290
Tyler	4,184
Upshur	37,686
Uvalde	2,458
Van Zandt	79,439
Victoria	34,679
Walker	20,348
Waller	15,299
Ward	7,331
Washington	48,392
Webb	4,161
Wharton	85,835
Wheeler	53,779
Wichita	28,799
Wilbarger	75,103
Willacy	45,732
Williamson	151,505
Wilson	32,762
Wise	19,680
Wood	38,744
Yoakum	8,962
Young	32,215
Zapata	3,619
Zavala	945
Total county allotments	9,599,032
4% reserve	360,226
Reserve for new growers	180,113
State allotment—Texas	10,139,371

VIRGINIA	
Amelia	6
Brunswick	6,941
Charlotte	641
Chesterfield	29
Dinwiddie	950
Greenville	7,428
Halifax	255
Isle of Wight	2,290
Lunenburg	1,160
Mecklenburg	7,337
Middlesex	3
Nansemond	5,427
New Kent	59
Norfolk	1,027
Northampton	1
Nottoway	175
Pittsylvania	22
Prince Edward	8
Prince George	233
Princess Anne	262
Southampton	12,643
Surry	320
Sussex	3,123
Total county allotments	50,340
4% reserve	1,794
Reserve for new growers	897
State allotment—Virginia	53,031

Done at Washington, D. C., this 30th day of December, 1938. Witness my hand and the seal of the Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL] H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 39-24; Filed, January 3, 1939; 11:59 a. m.]

[ACP—1939, Supplement No. 2]

PART 701—1939 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM BULLETIN

SUPPLEMENT NO. 2

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under Sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, the 1939 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin, as amended by Supplement No. 1,[1] is hereby amended by inserting the following new paragraph (2) in subsection (b) of Section 701.3 to show the State cotton acreage allotments (pursuant to Section 344 (c) (1) and the additional acreage allotted to counties pursuant to Section 344 (e) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938) established for the purposes of said program:

(2) The State acreage allotments of cotton are as follows:

State	*Acres*
Alabama	2,142,023
Arizona	189,725
Arkansas	2,275,820
California	391,665
Florida	77,570
Georgia	2,101,033
Illinois	4,900
Kansas	890
Kentucky	17,844
Louisiana	1,189,189
Mississippi	2,570,238
Missouri	370,280
New Mexico	110,034
North Carolina	882,047
Oklahoma	2,114,104
South Carolina	1,270,044
Tennessee	759,748
Texas	9,599,032
Virginia	50,340
Total	26,115,894

Done at Washington, D. C., this 30th day of December. Witness my hand and the seal of the Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL] H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 39-25; Filed, January 3, 1939; 12 m.]

PART 722—RESULTS OF COTTON REFERENDUM, 1939-40 MARKETING YEAR

A PROCLAMATION BY THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

I, H. A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, acting under and pursuant to, and by virtue of, the authority vested in me by Sec. 347 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, do hereby make the following proclamation.

SECTION 722.103 *Results of cotton referendum.* (a) In the referendum, of farmers who were engaged in production of the 1938 crop of cotton, conducted by the Secretary of Agriculture on December 10, 1938, to determine whether such farmers were in favor of or opposed to marketing quotas for cotton for the marketing year beginning August 1, 1939, the total number of votes cast was 1,169,663 and of the total number of votes so cast 983,903 votes, or 84.1 percent, were in favor of, and 185,760 votes, or 15.9 percent, were opposed to, such marketing quotas.

(b) The national marketing quota for cotton for the marketing year beginning August 1, 1939, proclaimed by the Secretary of Agriculture on November 9, 1938,[1] will be in effect for such year. (Sec. 347, 52 Stat. 59.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 30th day of December, 1938. Witness my hand and the seal of the Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL] H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 39-26; Filed, January 3, 1939; 12 m.]

TITLE 14—CIVIL AVIATION

CIVIL AERONAUTICS AUTHORITY

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OF CIVIL AIR REGULATIONS AS ADOPTED BY THE AUTHORITY AND ISSUED PURSUANT TO REGULATION 601-A-1, PROMULGATED AUGUST 22, 1938, AMENDING SECTION 40.2532, MARKER BEACON RECEIVER

At a session of the Civil Aeronautics Authority held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 30th day of December 1938.

Regulation 601-A-1, promulgated by the Civil Aeronautics Authority on August 22, 1938,[2] adopted the Civil Air Regulations made, prescribed and issued, by the Secretary of Commerce under date of May 31, 1938, with certain substitutions, modifications and amendments.

Section 40.2532, Marker Beacon Receiver, Part 40, Scheduled Air Carrier Certification, was part of the Civil Air Regulations adopted under the heretofore mentioned regulation. Employees of the Bureau of Air Commerce, Department of Commerce, transferred to the Authority pursuant to Executive Order No. 7959, dated August 22, 1938,[2] approved June 23, 1938, (Pub. No. 706, 75th Cong., 3d Sess.) state among other things, the following:

That responsible representatives of the aeronautical industry, particularly those conducting scheduled air carrier operations, met with representatives of the Bureau of Air Commerce, Department of Commerce, during January 1938, to discuss the matter of amending the Civil Air Regulations to require the installation and operation of marker beacon receivers in connection with the operation of scheduled air carrier aircraft, to become effective January 1, 1939;

That after discussion of the matter it was estimated that it would take approximately ten months to obtain suitable standard radio marker beacon receiver appliances, and properly install and test the same; and train personnel in the operation of said receivers.

A check of the files of the Bureau of Air Commerce, Department of Commerce, transferred to the Authority, by Executive Order No. 7959, dated August 22, 1938, indicates that Section 40.2532, Radio Marker Beacon, Part 40, Scheduled Air Carrier Certificaton, Civil Air Regulations, was made, prescribed and issued by the Secretary of Commerce, May 31, 1938.

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[1] 3 F.R. 41 (52 DI).

[1] 3 F.R. 2669 DI.

[1] 3 F. R. 2951 DI.
[2] 3 F. R. 2971 DI.

Responsible representatives of the aeronautical industry, particularly those conducting scheduled air carrier operations, state among other things:

That the enforcement of the provisions of Section 40.2532, effective January 1, 1939, would impose conditions prejudicial to the proper installation, testing, adjustment and operation of Marker Beacon Receivers, due to the fact that the effective date of said Section does not permit sufficient time to properly install, test, and make adjustments necessary to obtain the highest degree of operating efficiency from said appliances, and that personnel cannot be properly trained in the use of said appliances prior to January 1, 1939; and, therefore, request that the effective date of said Section be amended to extend the effective date of said section from January 1, 1939 to, at least, March 1, 1939.

The Civil Aeronautics Authority, having duly considered such representations, and being of the opinion that such an amendment, if adopted, will promote safety in flight in air commerce, and, therefore, acting pursuant to the authority vested in it by the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, particularly Sections 205 (a) and 601 (a) of said Act, and finding that its action is desirable in the public interest and is necessary to carry out the provisions of, and to exercise and perform its powers and duties under said Act, the Civil Aeronautics Authority hereby amends the last line of Section 40.2532, Marker Beacon Receiver, Part 40 of the Civil Air Regulations, by striking out "(Effective January 1, 1939.)" and inserting in lieu thereof "(Effective March 1, 1939.)" so that such section will read as follows:

"40.2532 *Marker beacon receiver.* Applicant shall show that there is installed in each aircraft an ultra-high frequency marker beacon receiving system operating on the frequency of 75 megacycles. The system shall provide means for the visual and aural indications of signals transmitted by ultra-high frequency positive-cone-of-silence and fan type marker stations. The design of the system shall preclude, insofar as posible, erroneous patterns of the transmitted signal caused by the receiving system. Such receiving system will not be required if the airway or route traversed is not equipped with ultra-high frequency positive-cone-of-silence or fan-type marker stations. (Effective March 1, 1939.)"

For the Authority.

[SEAL] PAUL J. FRIZZELL,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 39-33; Filed, January 3, 1939; 12:48 p. m.]

[Regulation 409-A-1]

APPROVALS OF INTERLOCKING RELATIONSHIPS

At a session of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 30th day of December 1938.

Acting pursuant to the Authority vested in it by the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, particularly sections 205 (a) and 409 (a) of the Act and finding that its action is necessary and appropriate to carry out the provisions of the Act, and is desirable in the public interest, the Civil Aeronautics Authority hereby makes and promulgates the following regulation:

(a) *Applications.*—If approval by the Authority is desired of an interlocking relationship which would otherwise be prohibited by section 409 (a) of the Act, application for such approval shall be filed with the Authority by the person (hereinafter called the "individual applicant") occupying or seeking to occupy the position involving such relationship and by each air carrier (hereinafter called the "air carrier applicant") in which such person holds or seeks to hold the position of officer or director. At their election such applicants may join in a single application. If separate applications are submitted it is desirable that all shall be filed at the same time. An application may incorporate by reference information contained in another application in the same matter.

(b) *Formal requirements.*—Applications filed pursuant to this regulation shall conform to the requirements of rule 3 of the Rules of Practice under Title IV, with the additional requirement that each person verifying the application shall include in his verification a statement that he has personally made a careful investigation of all of the facts surrounding the interlocking relationship for which approval is sought, and that the application includes all information which, as the result of his investigation, he believes should be included therein and that no information has been omitted which would tend to show that the public interest would be adversely affected by the approval of the interlocking relationship. If a joint application is filed it shall be verified by the individual applicant and by a responsible officer of each air carrier applicant. However, any applicant in verifying any such joint application may disclaim responsibility for any statements therein, except statements concerning matters which should be peculiarly within the knowledge of such applicant. In any such case, however, every allegation contained in the application shall be verified by one or more of the applicants.

(c) *General provisions concerning contents.*—Each application (except one filed pursuant to paragraph (d) hereof) shall, among other things, include the following information, except that any separate application may omit any required information which is peculiarly within the knowledge of another person filing a separate application in that same matter:

(1) The full name, address and citizenship of the individual applicant.

(2) The full name, address and state of organization of each air carrier applicant.

(3) A complete description of the interlocking relationship for which approval is sought, as well as a description of any other interlocking relationship falling within the purview of section 409 (a) of the Act which the individual applicant occupies or seeks to occupy.

(4) The names and titles of all officers, directors, members and controlling stockholders of each air carrier applicant and of each person with whom the individual applicant has, or seeks to have, a relationship falling within the purview of section 409 (a) of the Act, in so far as such information is available.

(5) A full and complete report by each air carrier applicant with respect to the matters set forth in section 407 (b) of the Act and a full and complete report by the individual applicant with respect to the matters set forth in section 407 (c) of the Act. In the event that such reports have already been filed with the Authority, the application may refer to such reports, noting, however, any changes which may have occurred since they were filed.

(6) A brief description of any business transactions or competitive arrangements which have been entered into, within three years prior to the date of execution of the application, by any air carrier applicant with the individual applicant or with any person with whom the individual applicant has, or seeks to have, an interlocking relationship falling within the purview of section 409 (a) of the Act, and a full statement as to any such transactions or arrangements which it is expected will be entered into while such interlocking relationship continues. Such statement should include any purchases or sales of securities or equipment or the rendering of any major service.

(7) A statement as to whether each air carrier applicant believes that it cannot obtain any person who will be free from any interlocking relationship falling within the purview of section 409 (a) of the Act and who can render service to it in the capacity of officer or director, as the case may be, which will be substantially as valuable as the service which it has reason to expect will be rendered by the individual applicant.

Each application shall set forth in full the pertinent facts with respect to the interlocking relationship for which approval is sought and shall state such further facts as the applicants respectively deem desirable in order to show that the public interest will not be adversely affected by the approval of such relationship by the Authority.

(d) *Wholly owned subsidiaries.*—The provisions of paragraph (c) of this regulation shall not be applicable to any application seeking approval of an interlocking relationship which existed on June 23, 1938 and which involves only the holding of the position of officer or director in a holding company and in any

wholly owned subsidiary or subsidiaries thereof or the holding of the position of officer or director in two or more companies which are wholly owned subsidiaries of the same holding company and does not involve any other interlocking relationship falling within the purview of section 409 (a) of the Act. Such an application need only contain such information as is necessary to disclose the fact that all of the voting securities of the subsidiary company are wholly owned by such holding company, and that they were so owned on June 23, 1938, and that the interlocking relationship existed on that date. Any such application may be filed by the wholly owned subsidiary or subsidiaries and it shall not be necessary for the officer or director to join in or to file a concurrent application with respect to such relationship.

For the purposes of this regulation any company which, directly or through one or more intermediate companies, owns all of the voting securities of any air carrier or of any person engaged in any phase of aeronautics or of any common carrier, is herein referred to as a "holding company". A company all of whose voting securities are thus directly or indirectly owned is herein referred to as a "wholly owned subsidiary".

(e) *Effect of orders.*—No order of the Authority entered in connection with any application filed pursuant to this regulation shall constitute approval by the Authority of any interlocking relationship which was not fully disclosed in such application.

For the Authority.

[SEAL] PAUL J. FRIZZELL,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 39-34; Filed, January 3, 1939; 12:48 p. m.]

TITLE 25—INDIANS

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

COEUR D'ALENE INDIAN TRIBE AND RESERVATION, IDAHO

REGULATIONS

AUGUST 3, 1938.

Mr. A. G. WILSON, *Supt.,*
Northern Idaho Agency.

DEAR MR. WILSON:

This will refer to your letter of March 15 transmitting a memorandum dated March 11 signed by the President and Secretary of the temporary Tribal Council for the Coeur d'Alene Indians, containing a number of proposed changes and amendments to the Departmental Law and Order Regulations of November 27, 1935. The changes and amendments were recommended for approval by the Tribal Council at meetings held on February 4 and 14.

The desired changes have been carefully considered, and the following amendments to the Departmental Law and Order Regulations of November 27, 1935, are hereby approved for application to the Coeur d'Alene Indian Tribe and Reservation in Idaho:

The title page should be changed by adding: "as amended June 1, 1938, to apply to the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation, Idaho."

Page 1

Strike out "Application of Regulations" and the three paragraphs under this heading.

CHAPTER 1

COURTS OF INDIAN OFFENSES

SEC. 1. *Jurisdiction.*—Insert before the first paragraph the following: "The Court of Indian Offenses hereinafter referred to will be construed to mean the Coeur d'Alene Court of Indian Offenses."

Strike out the fourth paragraph and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"All Indians employed in the Indian Service shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court, but any such employee appointed by the Secretary of the Interior shall have the right of appeal to the Secretary from any sentence of the Court and no such sentence appealed shall become effective until it shall have been approved by the Secretary."

SEC. 2. *Appointment of Judges.*—Change the first paragraph of this section to read: "The Court of Indian Offenses shall consist of one chief judge, whose duties shall be regular and permanent, and two associate judges, who may be called to service when occasion requires, and who shall be compensated on a per diem basis."

SEC. 4. *Court Procedure.*—Delete the words "all of the judges", and in lieu thereof insert the word "him".

SEC. 5. *Appellate Proceedings.*—Delete the first two words "All the" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Two".

Insert the words "other than the trial judge" after the word "reservation", (first line).

Delete the words "There shall be established by rule of court the limitations, if any, to be placed upon the right of appeal both as to the types of cases which may be appealed and as to the manner in which appeal may be granted, according to the needs of the jurisdiction. In the absence of such rule of Court".

Capitalize first word, line 9; insert after the word "judgment", line 9, the words "and paying a filing fee of five dollars ($5.00)."

Change word "majority" to unanimous", last line.

Strike out the word "full" appearing in lines 9 and 16.

SEC. 6. *Juries.*—Delete entire section.

SEC. 7. *Witnesses.*—Delete the words "if the Court so directs their actual traveling and living expenses incurred in the performance of their function."

SEC. 8. *Professional Attorneys.*—Change section to read as follows:

"No professional attorney shall appear in any proceedings before the Court of Indian Offenses."

The deletion of Section 6, Chapter 1, will require changing the numbers of the remaining sections in this chapter.

CHAPTER 2

CIVIL ACTIONS

SEC. 1. *Jurisdiction.*—Insert the words "wherein the amount involved does not exceed $100.00" after the word "parties" in line 5.

Change the word "may" to "shall" in line 9.

Delete the words "fee or" in line 10; and insert in lieu thereof the following: "filing fee in the amount of $5.00 and may be required to deposit".

SEC. 3. *Judgments in Civil Actions.*—Change the word "shall" to "may" in line 1.

Change the word "shall" to "may" in line 2, paragraph 2.

Change the word "shall" to "may" in line 1, paragraph 3.

Change the word "shall" to "may" in line 3, paragraph 4.

SEC. 4. *Costs in Civil Actions.*—Delete the words "and the fees of jurors in those cases where a jury trial is had".

Change "7" to "6" in line 4.

CHAPTER 3

DOMESTIC RELATIONS

SEC. 2. *Tribal Custom Marriage and Divorce.*—Delete entire section.

SEC. 3. *Tribal Custom Adoption.*—Delete entire section.

Insert in lieu of Sections 2 and 3 the following section to be entitled *"Marriages, Divorces, and Adoptions":*

"All members of the Coeur d'Alene Indian Tribe shall hereafter be governed by State law and subject to State jurisdiction with respect to marriages, divorces and adoptions hereinafter consummated."

SEC. 4. *Determination of Paternity and Support.*—Delete the words "or by the Court of Indian Offenses", after the words "Department of the Interior".

SEC. 5. *Determination of Heirs.*—Delete entire section.

SEC. 6. *Approval of Wills.*—Delete entire section.

Insert in lieu of Sections 5 and 6 the following section to be entitled *"Determination of Heirs".*

"The Examiner of Inheritance shall have authority to determine the heirs and distribute the property, both personal and real, of any member of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe of Indians, regardless of whether or not such property is in a trust status, provided further that the Judge of the Court of Indian Offenses shall have authority to take into custody any property other than trust left by the death of any member of the tribe, and shall have authority, when approved by the superintendent, to sell perishable

property, the proceeds of such sale to be deposited to the decedent's account with the disbursing agent of the reservation."

The deletion of Sections 2, 3, 5, and 6, Chapter 3, and the insertion of two sections in lieu thereof, will require changing the numbers of the sections in this chapter.

CHAPTER 4

SENTENCES

SEC. 1. *Nature of Sentences.*—In the second paragraph, delete the words "such fine shall be paid in cash or in commodities or other personal property of the required value as may be directed by the Court."

SEC. 5. *Deposit and Disposition of Fines.*—Delete last paragraph, page 15.

CHAPTER 5

CODE OF INDIAN TRIBAL OFFENSES

SEC. 12. *Disorderly Conduct.*—Change the word "and" to "or" in line 3.

SEC. 15. *Trespass.*—Add the words "or premises" after the word "lands" in line 2.

And, at the close of this paragraph on page 19, after the words "injured party", and "provided however that no lands shall be deemed to be enclosed unless fenced by a legal fence as defined by State law."

SEC. 16. *Injury to Public Property.*—In line 2 after the word "tribe" insert the words "or the United States".

SEC. 20. *Game Violations.*—Delete entire section.

SEC. 21, *Gambling.*—Delete entire section.

SEC. 25. *Giving Venereal Disease to Another.*—After the word "section", last line of the paragraph, add "or found to be afflicted with any communicable disease of this nature."

SEC. 36. *Violation of an Approved Tribal Ordinance.*—Delete entire section.

Add to this chapter the following two sections:

Attempted Rape.—Any Indian who shall wilfully and knowingly by force or violence attempt to rape another or assist in permitting an attempted rape shall be deemed guilty of an offense, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to labor for a period not to exceed ninety (90) days, or a fine of $180.00, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Vagrancy.—Any Indian who wanders about in idleness, living off of others who are able to work, and has no property or money sufficient for his (her) support or loafs or loiters in any city, town or village on the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation without any attempt to obtain regular employment shall be deemed guilty of an offense, and upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to labor for a period not to exceed thirty days, or to a fine not to exceed $60.00, or to both such imprisonment and fine, with costs.

The deletion of Sections 20, 21, and 36, Chapter 4, and the addition to this chapter of two new sections will require changing the numbers of the sections in this chapter.

This opportunity is taken to say that the amendments recommended by the Coeur d'Alene Indians give evidence of sincere and careful thought on the part of the Indians.

Sincerely yours,

FRED H. DAIKER,
Assistant to the Commissioner.

Approved: August 9, 1938.

OSCAR L. CHAPMAN,
Assistant Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 39–20; Filed, January 3, 1939; 10:51 a. m.]

KLAMATH TRIBAL LOAN FUND

EXTENSION OF REGULATIONS

AUGUST 17, 1938.

Pursuant to the act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 872), the regulations governing the Klamath Tribal Loan Fund approved December 4, 1937,[1] provide in section 27.56, the following:

27.56 *Amendment to Regulations.* These regulations may be amended at any time by the Secretary of the Interior upon the suggestion of representatives of the Klamath tribes, provided said representatives are specifically and duly authorized by the Klamath General Council so to do; or whenever the Secretary of the Interior deems it necessary or expedient to promulgate amendments.

In order to provide for the expenses of administration the Klamath Loan Fund, not now authorized under the regulations, it is believed advisable to add the following section in order that the Loan Board shall have information on how much funds it will have for administrative purposes:

27.57 *Administrative Expenses.* Subject to the provisions of section 3 of the act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 872), the Klamath Loan Board shall submit to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs through the superintendent of the Klamath Agency a budget covering administrative expenses for each fiscal year. Upon approval of such budget by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the issuance of expenditure authorities of the superintendent, the Klamath loan fund shall be available for the purposes and to the extent as set out in such budget. Amended budgets may be approved upon submission of justification acceptable to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Administrative expenses heretofore incurred may be paid upon approval of such expenses by the Loan Board and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

On May 20, in a letter addressed to Superintendent Courtright, we suggested an amendment somewhat similar to the above. At that time we requested budgets covering the administrative expenses for the fiscal years 1938 and 1939, and suggested the approval of such budgets by the Klamath Loan Board. It was proposed that the amendment to the regulations be passed upon in a resolution by the Klamath Loan Board and recommended by the Klamath General Council as required in Section 27.56, *supra.* The proposed amendment was not acted upon by the Klamath Loan Board or the Klamath General Council, although the Loan Board prepared a budget for administrative expenses from February 1 to June 21, 1938, and for the fiscal year 1939. It appears that the approval of the General Council was omitted through an oversight. Since it is necessary to approve administrative expenses as soon as possible, we recommend the promulgation of the above section in accordance with section 27.56 of the regulations, which provides: "These regulations may be amended at any time by the Secretary of the Interior * * * whenever the Secretary of the Interior deems it necessary or expedient to promulgate amendments."

The Loan Board has been functioning since February 1, 1938, and it is expedient that authority be issued to provide for the expenses of administration.

JOHN HERRICK,
Acting Commissioner.

Approved, August 23, 1938,

OSCAR L. CHAPMAN,
Assistant Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 39–19; Filed, January 3, 1939; 10:51 a. m.]

TITLE 26—INTERNAL REVENUE

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

[Appendix to Regulations 3]

FORMULAE FOR COMPLETELY AND SPECIALLY DENATURED ALCOHOL

COMPLETELY DENATURED ALCOHOL FORMULAS

FORMULA NO. 12

To every 100 gallons of ethyl alcohol of not less than 160° proof add:
- 4 gallons of "Denol" or a compound similar thereto.
- 2 gallons of methyl isobutyl ketone.
- 1 gallon of gasoline.
- 1 gallon of "Agdite" or a compound similar thereto,

or 2 gallons of "Hydronol" or a compound similar thereto.

FORMULA NO. 13

To every 100 gallons of ethyl alcohol of not less than 160° proof add:
- 4 gallons of "ST–115" or a compound similar thereto.
- 2 gallons of methyl isobutyl ketone.
- 1 gallon of gasoline.

[1] 3 F. R. 1325 DI.

FORMULA NO. 13—continued

0.5 gallon of "Agdite" or a compound similar thereto,
or 1 gallon of "Hydronol" or a compound similar thereto.

FORMULA NO. 14

To every 100 gallons of ethyl alcohol of not less than 160° proof add:
5 gallons of "FD–13" or a product similar thereto.
2.25 gallons of methyl isobutyl ketone.

THE SPECIFICATIONS FOR DENATURANTS IN COMPLETELY DENATURED ALCOHOL

Agdite

A compounded petroleum product free from water and all suspended materials.

Specific gravity 15.56°/15.56° C.—Not less than 0.78.

Distillation range (A. S. T. M. method D–86–27).—(*a*) When 20 per cent has been recovered in the receiver the thermometer shall read not over 230° F.

(*b*) When 50 per cent has been recovered in the receiver the thermometer shall read not over 290° F.

(*c*) When 90 per cent has been recovered in the receiver the thermometer shall read not over 420° F.

Miscibility with ethyl alcohol.—When mixed with an equal volume of exactly 95 per cent ethyl alcohol there shall be no cloud formation or separation when the sample is cooled to 5° C.

Cloud test.—Add 2.25 c. c. of the denaturant to 100 c. c. of ethyl alcohol at 190° proof and titrate to the first permanent cloud with distilled water at exactly 77° F. The proof of this clouded solution is then taken in a dry cylinder and corrected to 60° F. If the proof runs over 146 the sample shall be rejected.

Sulfur.—(*a*) The sulfur content shall not be less than 4.5 per cent as determined by the bomb method.

(*b*) It shall contain no hydrogen sulfide, carbon bisulfide, or added elementary sulfur.

Alkalinity.—When equal volumes of the product and 0.1 normal hydrochloric acid are thoroughly mixed and then allowed to settle, the lower layer shall not show a pink or red color with methyl orange indicator.

Methyl orange indicator is prepared by dissolving 1 gram of methyl orange in 1 liter of distilled water.

General.—Any material submitted as agdite or a compound similar thereto must agree in color, odor, taste, and denaturing value with standard agdite as furnished by the Alcohol Tax Unit, Bureau of Internal Revenue.

FD–13

This material consists of organic hydrogenated and dehydrogenated products free of water and suspended matter, and is distinguished by its characteristic taste and odor.

Color.—It shall not be darker than the color produced by 0.2 gram of potassium dichromate in 1000 c. c. of distilled water.

Specific gravity.—0.807 to 0.817 at 15.56/15.56° C.

Solubility in 95 per cent ethyl alcohol.—The product shall be completely miscible with 95 per cent ethyl alcohol.

Solubility in dilute ethyl alcohol solutions.—Two c. c. of the product dissolved in 100 c. c. of 190 proof ethyl alcohol shall show no cloud when diluted with 100 c. c. of distilled water.

Boiling range (A. S. T. M. method D–268—30T).—(*a*) Not more than 5 per cent shall distil below 100° C.

(*b*) Not more than 50 percent shall distil below 110° C.

(*c*) At least 90 per cent shall distil below 130° C.

Acetyl number.—It shall be not more than 370.

Determination of acetyl number.—This test is a measure of the total amount of alcohols present for which the maximum is fixed by this specification. The method consists of treating the denaturant with acetic anhydride to form esters, and estimating the unreacted acetic anhydride. The number of c. c. or normal alkali absorbed per c. c. of sample divided into 10,000 gives the acetyl number for which the maximum is specified as 370.

1. Accurately pipette at 25° C., 6.0 c. c. of sample into a 500 c. c. balloon flask, containing 10.0 c. c. of C. P. acetic anhydride, measured at 25° C. The flask must be fitted with an efficient reflux condenser, preferably with ground glass joints. Add small pieces of carborundum to prevent bumping.

2. Boil the mixture gently for two hours. Cool the liquid to room temperature, add 300 c. c. of distilled water to the flask, and reheat to boiling for one-half hour.

3. Cool the flask to room temperature by immersing it with the condenser still attached in cold water. The condenser is then removed and the solution titrated to a stable phenolphthalein end point with normal NaOH, adding the alkali solution in not more than 5.0 c. c. portions and shaking until the indicator color disappears before adding more alkali; if the end point should be passed, back titrate with normal HCl. Large excesses of alkali must be avoided.

4. The number of c. c. of normal alkali divided into 60,000 shall give an acetyl number not more than 370 to be acceptable according to this specification.

Any material submitted as FD–13 or a compound similar thereto must have the same denaturing properties or equivalent denaturing properties as the standard sample of FD–13 originally approved by the Alcohol Tax Unit, Bureau of Internal Revenue. Standard samples will be furnished the authorized chemists and the branch laboratories of the Alcohol Tax Unit.

Gasoline

Distillation range (A. S. T. M. Method D–86–27):	
Percent evaporated at 70° C. (158° F.), minimum	10
Percent evaporated at 140° C. (284° F.), minimum	50
Percent evaporated at 200° C. (392° F.), minimum	90
Residue, percent, maximum	2
Sulfur, percent, maximum	0.10
Corrosion	nil

No tetra ethyl lead or other added ingredients.

Hydronol

An organic hydrogenated product free of water and suspended materials, and having characteristic taste and odor.

Specific gravity 15.56°/15.56° C.—0.785 to 0.815.

Boiling range.—One hundred cubic centimeters shall be distilled according to the A. S. T. M. method for lacquer solvents (D–268–30T). Not over 5 c. c. shall distill below 78° C., not less than 50 c. c. below 125° C., and not less than 95 c. c. below 140° C.

Color.—It shall not be darker than the color produced by 1.0 g. of potassium dichromate in 1,000 c. c. of distilled water.

Solubility in 95 per cent ethyl alcohol.—The product shall be completely miscible with 95 per cent ethyl alcohol.

Solubility in dilute alcohol solutions.—Two cubic centimeters of the product dissolved in 100 c. c. of 190 proof ethyl alcohol shall show no cloud when diluted with 50 c. c. of distilled water.

Any material submitted as hydronol or a compound similar thereto must agree in color, odor, taste, and denaturing value with standard hydronol as furnished by the Alcohol Tax Unit, Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Methyl Isobutyl Ketone

Acidity.—Not more than 0.02 per cent as acetic acid.

Specific gravity.—0.799 to 0.804 at 20/20° C.

Color.—Water-white.

Boiling range (760 mm.).—None should come over below 111° C. or none above 117° C. when distilled by the A. S. T. M. method D–268–33.

Denol

This product shall consist principally of a mixture of primary and secondary aliphatic higher iso alcohols and other compounds of characteristic odor and taste.

Color.—This shall not be darker than that produced by 0.1 of a gram of potassium dichromate in 1,000 c. c. of water. Comparison is to be made by looking down through equal lengths in Nessler tubes.

Specific gravity (15.56°/15.56° C).—0.815 to 0.840.

Distillation range.—When 100 c. c. of the denaturant are distilled, not more than 5 c. c. shall pass over below 105° C. and not less than 70 c. c. below 165° C. and not less than 95 c. c. below 195° C. The distillation shall be carried out according to the A. S. T. M. method D–268–30–T for lacquer solvents.

Miscibility.—The product shall be completely miscible in all proportions

with ethyl alcohol of 95 percent strength. It shall have a cloud test of not more than 90° proof which means that when a mixture of 100 parts of 95 per cent ethyl alcohol and 5 parts of denol is diluted with water until it becomes opalescent the proof of the diluted solution will not be more than 90° at 60° F.

To 100 c. c. of 95 per cent ethyl alcohol add 5 c. c. of denol. Titrate this solution with distilled water to the first permanent faint opalescence, which shall be considered the cloud point. Use distilled water at 25° C. for the titration. It will be found that opalescence occurs on the addition of about 130 c. c. of water. Care should be taken to note the first opalescence, as it increases very gradually. Determine the proof of the diluted solution, which shall not be greater than 90° when corrected to 60° F.

Acidity.—Neutral to methyl orange in 50 percent ethyl alcohol.

Twenty-five c. c. of dilute ethyl alcohol, prepared by diluting 95 per cent ethyl alcohol with an equal volume of water, are added to a 50 c. c. Erlenmeyer flask, and neutralized with N/100 sodium hydroxide to a methyl orange end point. Five c. c. of the denaturant are pipetted into this solution and the resulting solution shall not be acid to methyl orange indicator.

Water content.—It shall contain not more than 0.2 per cent water.

Determination of water content.—This test is a measure of the amount of water present in the denaturant for which the maximum is fixed by the specification. The method consists of slowly distilling the sample with benzene from a flask equipped with a Hempel column. Any water present will collect as a lower layer in the first distillate. The number of c. c. of lower layer per 100 c. c. of sample is taken as the water content for which the maximum is specified as 0.2.

Procedure.—(1) Measure 100 c. c. of sample into a 500 c. c. balloon flask containing 200 c. c. of C. P. benzene and fitted with a Hempel column (containing a 20-inch length of ¼ inch glass rings) leading to a short vertical condenser with a receiver graduated in 0.1 c. c. (centrifuge tube). A few shall pieces of carborundum are added to the flask to prevent bumping. Distill 100 c. c. of C. P. benzene through the apparatus immediately before the test to remove any water or grease from the equipment.

(2) Heat the liquid to gentle boiling, collecting the distillate at a rate not exceeding 1.0 c. c. per minute. If water is present the distillate will appear cloudy in the condenser and separate into two layers in the receiver.

(3) Continue the distillation until 10 c. c. of distillate has been collected. If droplets of loose water cling to the side of the tube, centrifuge the tube until sharp separation is obtained.

(4) Measure the amount in c. c. of lower layer. This is the water content, which shall not exceed 0.2 c. c. to be acceptable according to this specification.

Methanol content.—It shall contain no methanol as indicated by the Georgia-Morales test applied after removal of interfering substances which give an apparent methanol indication.

The method consists in distilling the denaturant with carbon disulfide in a Hempel column and applying the Georgia-Morales test to the first 5 c. c. of distillate. Carbon disulfide is used as the most suitable substance found for the purpose of separating and concentrating methanol, should there be any present in the denaturant. By this process of concentration the amount of methanol present in the denaturant which can be detected is many times smaller than the quantity which could be found without its use.

Procedure.—(1) Accurately pipette 25 c. c. of the sample into a 500 c. c. balloon flask containing 100 c. c. of carbon disulfide. The flask must be fitted with a Hempel column of the following dimensions: 20 inches long, 1 inch I. D. filled with ¼ inch by ¼ inch glass rings. The column must be provided with an efficient reflux condenser. A few pieces of carborundum are added to the flask to prevent bumping. The flask is heated until a total reflux at the top of the column is obtained of about 1 c. c. per minute. After refluxing at this rate for 5 minutes, 5 c. c. of distillate are withdrawn at a rate of 1 c. c. per minute without reflux.

(2) To this 5 c. c. sample, 95 c. c. of water are added in a 100 c. c. stoppered graduate. The graduate is well shaken and allowed to stand until the supernatant water layer is clear. 5 c. c. of the water layer are pipetted out and used for the Georgia-Morales test according to the Government procedure.

The carbon disulfide used shall be the technical grade giving a negative Georgia-Morales test. Five c. c. of same is diluted to 100 c. c. with water. The double layer is shaken well and allowed to settle. A 5 c. c. sample of the supernatant water layer is used for the blank test on carbon disulfide.

Denigé reaction.—It shall give a characteristic reaction with the Denigé test as ordinarily used for the detection of acetone and isopropyl alcohol.

The solution becomes yellowish in the usual time of heating. On continued heat it assumes a pink tinge. Upon this appearance set the test tube aside to cool. On cooling, crystals form and fall to the bottom of the tube, forming a very voluminous deposit. This deposit shortly becomes red.

Sulphuric acid reaction.—It shall give characteristic color reactions when treated with concentrated sulphuric acid.

Introduce 2 c. c. of denol into a test tube. To this add 1 c. c. of concentrated sulphuric acid, allowing the acid to flow gently down the side of the tube. A reddish-brown layer forms at the point of contact of the sulphuric acid and denol layers. Add 2 c. c. of water gently down the side of the tube. The contents of the tube now assume a three layer appearance. The bottom sulphuric layer shows a brown ring, the middle aqueous layer is colorless, and the top denol layer is yellowish. At the point of contact between the aqueous and denol layers a violet band appears within a few seconds. Now agitate the tube from side to side. The upper layer becomes violet to rose at once. Within a half hour the color of the upper layer fades to brown and the lower layer takes on a pink tinge. The violet to rose coloration is characteristic.

Solubility in water.—It shall show a solubility of not more than 25 per cent when mixed with 4 volumes of water at a temperature of 70° F.

This test may conveniently be performed in a glass stoppered 50 c. c. graduated measuring cylinder. Introduce water to the 40 c. c. graduation by means of a pipette. Now add denol in the same manner to the 50 c. c. graduation. Stopper and agitate by reversing the cylinder from end to end six times. Upon separation of the layers, the upper shall measure not less than 7.50 c. c. in volume. This test is performed at a temperature of 70° F.

Acetyl number.—This shall be not less than 450 rating.

Determination of acetyl number.—This test is a measure of the total amount of alcohols present for which the minimum is fixed by this specification. The method consists of treating the denaturant with acetic anhydride to form esters, and estimating the unreacted acetic anhydride. The number of c. c. of normal alkali absorbed per c. c. of sample divided into 10,000 gives the acetyl number for which the minimum is specified as 450.

Procedure.—(1) The test shall be performed only on such samples as have already passed specification test for water content.

(2) Accurately pipette 10.0 c. c. of sample into a 500 c. c. balloon flask, containing 12.0 grams of C. P. acetic anhydride. The flask must be fitted with an efficient reflux condenser, preferably with ground glass joints. Small pieces of carborundum are added to prevent bumping.

(3) The mixture is boiled gently for two hours. The liquid is then cooled to room temperature, 300 c. c. of distilled water added to the flask and reheated to boiling for one-half hour.

(4) The flask is then cooled to room temperature by immersing it with the condenser still attached in cold water. The condenser is then removed and the solution titrated to a staple phenolphthalein end point with normal NaOH, adding the alkali solution in not more than 5.0 c. c. portions and shaking until the indicator color disappears before adding more alkali; if the end point should be passed, back titrate with nor-

mal HCl. Large excesses of alkali must be avoided.

(5) The number of c. c. of normal alkali divided into 100,000 shall give an acetyl number not less than 450 to be acceptible according to this specification.

With the exception of cases requiring more extensive work, denol may be identified in the following manner: The sample should have the characteristic odor, taste, and color. It should agree with the specifications as to specific gravity, solubility in water, cloud test and miscibility, Denigé reaction and sulphuric acid reaction. No one test is sufficient for approval.

Any material submitted as denol or a compound similar thereto must agree in color, odor, taste, and denaturing value with standard denol as furnished by the Alcohol Tax Unit, Bureau of Internal Revenue.

ST–115

A product, free from wood alcohol, containing a definite proportion of the pyroligneous bodies produced by the destructive distillation of wood.

Color.—This shall not be darker than that produced by a freshly prepared solution of 2.0 c. c. of 0.100 N. iodine diluted to 1,000 c. c. with distilled water.

Specific gravity 15.56°/15.56° C.—0.8700 to 0.8760.

Boiling range.—One hundred cubic centimeters, slowly heated in a flask under conditions described below, must give a distillate that does not boil at a temperature less than 68.5° C. and not less than 80.0 c. c. shall distill at a temperature not exceeding 90.0° C.

Measure 100.0 c. c. of the sample into a round bottom, short neck, glass flask of 180–200 c. c. capacity and place the flask on an asbestos plate having a circular opening 30 mm. in diameter. Use a fractionating tube in the neck of the flask which is 12 mm. in diameter and 170 mm. long, with a bulb located 1.0 cm. below the side tube and connect the fractionating tube to a Liebig condenser having a water jacket not less than 400 mm. long. Place a standardized distillation thermometer in the upper opening of the fractionating tube and adjust the thermometer so that its mercury bulb comes in the center of the bulb in the fractionating tube. Conduct the distillation in such a manner that 3.0 c. c. of distillate pass over in one minute. Collect the distillate in a 100 c. c. graduated cylinder. Allow 1.0° C. for every variation of 30 mm. in pressure in case the barometer should vary from 760 mm. during the distillation.

Miscibility with water.—It must give an opalescent solution with no separation of oil at room temperature (20.0° C.) when 90.0 c. c. of distilled water are added to 10.0 c. c. of denatured alcohol (100.0 parts of 95 per cent ethyl alcohol and 5.0 parts of the sample).

Ketones.—It must contain not less than 10 per cent nor more than 15.0 per cent by volume of ketones calculated as acetone when tested by the following method (Messinger):

Measure 5.0 c. c. of the sample in a precision pipette, dilute to about 400 c. c. in a precision volumetric flask, shake well to insure complete solubility, complete the dilution to 500 c. c. and mix thoroughly. After measuring 5.0 c. c. of the diluted sample from a precision pipette into a 250 c. c. glass-stoppered Erlenmeyer flask containing 25 c. c. of cold distilled water, add exactly 10.0 c. c. of a 2.0 normal sodium hydroxide solution. Then add 20.0 c. c. of a 0.100 N. iodine solution, thoroughly shake the contents of the flask, stopper and allow the mixture to stand in an ice box for at least five minutes. When the 5-minute period is up, add exactly 10.5 c. c. of a 2.0 N. sulphuric acid solution. Then add 0.100 N. sodium thiosulfate solution with shaking until the color becomes a pale lemon-yellow color and add a few drops of starch indicator solution. Continue the addition of the 0.100 N. sodium thiosulfate solution until the color disappears and add a few drops in excess. The color is just barely brought back with 0.100 N. iodine solution and then made to disappear again with 0.100 N. sodium thiosulfate solution.

Ketones as acetone by volume=(c. c. 0.100 N. iodine added—c. c. 0.100 N. sodium thiosulfate added) ×2.41

Esters.—It must contain not less than 0.80 per cent nor more than 2.50 per cent by volume of esters calculated as ethyl acetate and determined as follows:

Measure exactly 5.0 c. c. of the sample with a precision pipette into a 500 c. c. Erlenmeyer flask containing 20.0 c. c. of 0.100 N. sodium hydroxide solution and 150 c. c. of distilled water. Connect the Erlenmeyer flask to a condenser and reflux the mixture for one hour. Cool the flask after digestion, add about 10 drops of phenolphthalein indicator solution and titrate with 0.100 N. hydrochloric acid.

Esters as ethyl acetate by volume= (c. c. NaOH×Normality of NaOH—c. c. HCL×Normality of HCl) ×1.97

Bromine number.—It must contain a sufficient quantity of unsaturated pyroligneous bodies so that 100.0 c. c. shall show a bromine number of not less than 7.50 when determined in the following manner:

Prepare a standard bromate-bromide solution by dissolving 12.406 grams of potassium bromide and 3.481 grams of potassium bromate (dried for two hours at 105° C.) in 1,000 c. c. of distilled water. One gram of bromine in this solution has the equivalent of 125.12 c. c. of 0.100 N. sodium thiosulfate solution, giving each c. c. of 0.100 N. sodium thiosulfate solution a bromine value of 0.007992. To a 250 c. c. glass-stoppered, Erlenmeyer flask containing about 50 c. c. of distilled water, add from a precision pipette exactly 25.0 c. c. of the standard solution containing 0.25 grams of bromine. Add 1.0 c. c. of the sample from a 1.0 c. c. precision burette. Acidify the contents of the flask with 10.0 c. c. of 1:4 sulfuric acid solution, shake vigorously for one-half minute and allow the mixture to stand exactly five minutes at room temperature (20.0° C.). Finally, add 10 c. c. of 15.0 per cent potassium iodide solution and titrate with 0.100 N. sodium thiosulfate solution until the red color formed by the liberated iodine has changed to a lemon-yellow color. Then add some freshly prepared starch solution and titrate to the first disappearance of the blue color.

Calculation.—The bromine number or grams of bromine absorbed by 100.0 c. c. of the sample is obtained by subtracting the number of the c. c. of 0.100 N. sodium thiosulfate solution used in the titration from 31.28. This figure is multiplied by 0.007992, giving grams of bromine per 1.00 c. c. of the sample and then by 100.

Example.—One cubic centimeter of the sample requires a titration of 23.00 c. c. of 0.100 N. sodium thiosulfate solution to neutralize the excess iodine. Subtracting this from 31.28, the thiosulfate equivalent of the 0.25 grams of bromine in 25.0 c. c. of the standard bromate-bromide solution used, gives 8.28, the thiosulfate equivalent of the bromine absorbed by the unsaturated pyroligneous bodies in 1.0 c. c. of the sample. Multiplication by 0.007992 equals 0.06617 grams of bromine. Finally, 0.06617 multiplied by 100 equals 6.62, the bromine number.

Methanol content.—It shall not produce a blue coloration when the denatured alcohol (100.0 parts of 95 per cent ethyl alcohol and 5.0 parts of the sample) is tested by the Georgia-Morales method in the following manner:

Prepare the following solutions for conducting the Georgia-Morales test:

1. *Potassium permanganate.*—Dissolve 3.0 grams of potassium permanganate in a mixture of 15 c. c. of 85 percent phosphoric acid and 100 c. c. of distilled water.

2. *Oxalic acid.*—Dissolve 5.0 grams of oxalic acid in 100 c. c. of 1:1 sulfuric acid in distilled water.

3. *Rosaniline hydrochloride.*—Dissolve 0.40 grams of Kahlbaum's rosaniline hydrochloride in 240 c. c. of hot, distilled water, cool, add 4.0 grams of anhydrous sodium sulfite dissolved in 40 c. c. of distilled water and 4.0 c. c. of concentrated hydrochloric acid. Dilute this mixture to 400 c. c., store in a glass-stoppered, amber bottle, and allow it to stand at least 10 hours before using. Keep the solution stored in an ice box or at a temperature not exceeding 15.0° C.

Procedure.—To 5.0 c. c. of distilled water in a test tube, add exactly 0.25 c. c. of the denatured alcohol (100.0 parts of 95 per cent ethyl alcohol and 5.0 parts of the sample) from a 1.0 c. c. precision burette. To this solution add 2.0 c. c. of the potassium permanganate solution and allow the mixture to stand for 10 minutes with occasional shaking of the test tube. Then destroy the excess

potassium permanganate by the addition of 2.0 c. c. of the oxalic acid solution. As soon as the solution is decolorized, add 5.0 c. c. of the rosaniline hydrochloride solution and allow to stand for 10 minutes with occasional shaking of the test tube. A blue coloration should not be produced in the solution at the end of the 10-minute period.

Denige test.—It shall produce either a pale brown or yellow precipitate when tested with Denige's reagent in the following manner:

Dissolve 50.0 grams of red mercuric oxide in a mixture of 200 c. c. of concentrated sulfuric acid and 1,000 c. c. of distilled water. Place 2.0 c. c. of this solution in a test tube and add five drops of the sample. Heat the mixture to boiling and remove from the flame. A pale brown or yellow precipitate should form.

Dryness test.—It must give a temperature at the point of turbidity which is not greater than 25.0° C. when tested according to the following method:

Add 10.0 c. c. of the sample to 10.0 c. c. of c. p. carbon bisulfide in a clean, dry test tube. Carbon bisulfide suitable for the determination must not show any opalescence when cooled to minus 7.0° C. If two distinct layers are formed, heat with warm water until the two liquids form an opalescent solution. Continue heating until the opalescent solution becomes miscible or very slightly opalescent. Cool and record the temperature at the change from opalescence to the point of turbidity. Use a centigrade thermometer graduated to 1/10° in determining the temperature at the point of turbidity.

Reducing substances.—It shall require not less than 1.80 c. c. of 0.010 N. potassium permanganate when tested in the following manner:

Measure 1.0 c. c. of the sample from a 1.0 c. c. precision burette into a 250 c. c. volumetric flask and dilute to 250 c. c. with glacial acetic acid. Mix thoroughly and measure 3.0 c. c. of the diluted sample with a precision pipette into 100 c. c. of neutral distilled water in a 200 c. c. Erlenmeyer flask. Add 0.010 N. potassium permanganate until the pink color which forms is permanent for 5 minutes. Make a blank determination on all reagents used and subtract this value from the total amount of 0.010 N. potassium permanganate required. Report the results in c. c. of 0.010 N. potassium permanganate required to produce a pink color that is permanent for 5 minutes.

Physical characteristics.—The sample shall have the same odor, color, and taste as the standard sample of ST–115 supplied by the Alcohol Tax Unit, Bureau of Internal Revenue. In addition to the above chemical and physical constants, any material submitted as ST-115 or a substitute therefor shall have the same denaturing properties as the standard ST–115 supplied by the Alcohol Tax Unit, Bureau of Internal Revenue.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR DENATURANTS IN SPECIALLY DENATURED ALCOHOL

Animal Oil (Dipple's Oil)

Color.—The color shall be a deep brown.

Boiling point.—When 100 c. c. of the animal oil are subjected to distillation in the same manner as prescribed for the determination of the boiling point of wood alcohol, not more than 5 c. c. should distill over below 90° C.

Pyrrol reaction.—2.5 c. c. of a 1 per cent solution of the animal oil in 90 per cent alcohol are diluted to 100 c. c. with 95 per cent alcohol. A splinter of pine wood, previously moistened with concentrated hydrochloric acid, is dipped into 10 c. c. of this solution containing 0.025 per cent of animal oil. After a few minutes the splinter should show a distinct red coloration.

Reaction with mercuric chloride.—Five c. c. of the 1 per cent solution of the animal oil in 90 per cent alcohol, when treated with 5 c. c. of a 2 per cent solution of mercuric chloride in alcohol, should give an immediate turbidity followed by the separation of a flocculent precipitate after several minutes standing. Five c. c. of the 0.025 per cent solution of animal oil, when treated with 5 c. c. of the 2 per cent solution of mercuric chloride, should show a faint turbidity after several minutes.

Benzol

Solubility in water.—When 10 c. c. of benzol are shaken with an equal volume of water in a glass-stoppered cylinder, graduated into tenths of a cubic centimeter and allowed to stand 5 minutes to separate, the upper layer of liquid must measure not less than 9.5 c. c.

Boiling point.—When 100 c. c. of benzol are subjected to distillation in the same manner as described for that of wood alcohol, not more than 1 c. c. should go over at 77° C., and not less than 95 c. c. at 85° C.

Brucine and Brucine Sulphate

Qualitative identification.—A 10 per cent solution of barium chloride added to a solution of brucine sulphate produces a white precipitate insoluble in hydrochloric acid.

Nitric Acid—Stannous chloride tests.—Concentrated nitric acid dissolves brucine and its salts to produce a blood-red colored solution. Add a few drops of freshly prepared dilute stannous chloride solution to the reddish solution produced by the nitric acid. An intense violet color will appear (distinction from morphine).

Purity.—When dried to constant weight at 110° C. the brucine sulphate should lose not more than 12 per cent of its original weight. The brucine sulphate shall be free from strychnine when tested by the following method: Dissolve 0.3 gram of brucine sulphate in 15 c. c. of 3 per cent sulphuric acid solution (warm if necessary). Cool solution and add 3 c. c. of a cooled mixture of equal volumes of nitric acid (specific gravity 1.42) and distilled water. After rotating the liquid a few times set aside for exactly 10 minutes, shaking gently three times during the interval. The temperature of the solution should be kept below 25° C. during this operation. The resulting red solution should be transferred immediately to a separatory funnel containing 25 c. c. of an aqueous solution of 10 per cent sodium hydroxide. The contents of the separatory funnel should be cooled to below 25° C. The solution in the separatory funnel must be alkaline. Extract with three successive portions of chloroform of 20 c. c., 10 c. c., and 10 c. c., respectively. Draw off the chloroform through a wetted cotton filter into a white porcelain evaporating dish. Evaporate the combined chloroform extractions to dryness on the water bath, being careful to avoid decrepitation. To the residue add a small crystal of potassium bichromate and approximately 1 c. c. of concentrated sulphuric acid. If strychnine is present, the characteristic violet color will appear.

NOTE.—If the brucine contains as much as 0.05 per cent strychnine, a clear, distinctive violet color, characteristic of strychnine, will be obtained.

Chloroform (Crude)

Specific gravity 25°/25° C.—Not less than 1.400.

Diethylphthalate

Specifications for diethylphthalate.—Diethylphthalate is colorless, practically without odor, and is miscible with alcohol. Boiling range 290° C.–297° C. The ester content should be not less than 99 per cent as determined by the usual saponification method.

Ethyl Acetate

Color.—Water-white.

Specific gravity 20°/20° C.—Not less than 0.885.

Acidity.—Not more than 0.015 per cent as acetic acid.

Water solubility.—Not more than 10 per cent.

Saponification value.—Not less than 85 per cent as ethyl acetate.

Distillation range.—Below 70° C.—none. Below 72° C.—not more than 10 per cent. Above 80° C.—none.

Ethylamines

Shall be a mixture of monoethylamines and diethylamines.

Specific gravity.—Shall not be less than 0.704 at 4°/4° C.

Boiling range.—When distilled by the Engler method with the mercury bulb of the thermometer immersed in the liquid, the boiling range shall be from 19 to 57.5° C.

Alkalinity.—One c. c. measured at 4° C. shall require not more than 28.7 c. c. nor less than 19 c. c. of 0.5 normal hydrochloric acid for neutralization.

Ethyl Ether

Specific gravity 15.56°/15.56° C.—Not more than 0.728.

Ethyl Propionate

Saponification number.—Not less than 474 by method given in U. S. P. XI, p. 445. Saponification value.

Boiling range.—At 760 mm. by A. S. T. M. method D 268–33. Not more than 10 percent at 78.0° C. Not more than 50 per cent at 88.0° C. Not less than 90 per cent at 99.5° C.

Specific gravity.—Not less than 0.88 at 20°/20° C.

Fumes (Condensed)

Condensed fumes recovered in the process of the manufacture of fulminate of mercury, containing not less than 4 grams per 100 c. c. of mixed aldehydes calculated as acetaldehyde.

Gasoline

Volatility and distillation range.—When 5 percent of the sample has been distilled into a graduated receiver, the thermometer shall not read more than 65° C. (149° F.) nor less than 50° C. (122° F.). When 50 per cent has been recovered in the receiver, the thermometer shall not read more than 95° C. (203° F.).

Methyl Alcohol

Commercially pure methyl alcohol having a specific gravity at 15.56°/15.56° C. of not more than 0.810.

Methyl Isobutyl Ketone

Specific gravity 20/20° C.—0.799 to 0.804.

Color.—Water-white.

Acidity.—Not more than 0.02 per cent as acetic acid.

Boiling range (760 mm.).—None should come over below 111° C. or none above 117° C. when distilled by the A. S. T. M. method D–268–33.

Methyl Propyl Ketone

Purity.—Consists of at least 97 per cent of ketones.

Specific gravity 20/20° C.—0.807 to 0.811.

Color.—Water-white.

Water.—Miscible without turbidity with 19 volumes of 60° Be. gasoline at 20° C.

Acidity (free acid as acetic acid).—Less than 0.003 per cent.

Distillation range (according to A. S. T. M. specifications D268–33).—More than 90 per cent distills over between 100° and 103° C.

Nonvolatile matter.—Less than .005 per cent.

Nicotine Solution

The denaturing solution must conform to the following analytical requirements:

Determination of nicotine.—It must contain not less than 1.88 per cent of nicotine when tested by the following process: 20 c. c. of the solution are measured into a 500 c. c. Kjeldahl flask provided with a suitable bulb tube, 10 c. c. of N/10 alkali added, the liquid made up to 50 c. c. and distilled in a current of steam until the distillate is no longer alkaline (about 500 c. c.). The distillate is then titrated with N/10 H_2SO_4, using rosolic acid or methyl red as an indicator. Not less than 25.2 c. c. should be required for the neutralization.

To determine the intensity of color.—Of the denaturing solutions, 1 c. c. is diluted with 100 c. c. of water and 50 c. c. of this solution are compared in a 50 c. c. Nessler tube with 50 c. c. of a solution containing 5 grams of $CuSO_4$, 5 H_2O, C. P., in 100 c. c. of water.

Caution.—It has been found that the above modified denaturing material when kept in closely stoppered containers loses its color, but when agitated in the presence of air the color returns. Therefore, officers, before adding this material to the alcohol to be denatured, should see that the vessel containing the same is thoroughly agitated in the presence of air.

Normal Butyl Alcohol

Color.—Colorless.

Acidity.—To be less than 0.03 per cent determined as acetic acid.

Dryness.—One volume to mix without clouding with 19 volumes of pure coal tar benzine.

Specific gravity 20°C/20° C.—0.810 to 0.815.

Pyridine Bases

Reaction with cadmium chloride.—10 c. c. of a solution of 1 c. c. of pyridine bases in 100 c. c. of water are treated with 5 c. c. of a 5 per cent water solution of anhydrous fused cadmium chloride, and the mixture vigorously shaken. Within 10 minutes an abundant crystalline separation should take place.

Behavior with Nessler's reagent.—With 5 c. c. of Nessler's reagent, 10 c. c. of the same solution of pyridine bases must give a white precipitate.

Boiling point.—When 100 c. c. are subjected to the determination of the boiling point in the same manner as prescribed for wood alcohol, at least 50 c. c. must distill at or below 140° C. and at least 90 c. c. at or below 160° C.

Miscibility with water.—The same requirements must be met as are imposed upon wood alcohol.

Water content.—When 20 c. c. of pyridine bases are shaken with 20 c. c. of a solution of caustic soda with a specific gravity 1.40 at 15.56°/15.56° C. and the mixture allowed to stand for some time, at least 18.5 c. c. of the pyridine bases must separate from the solution.

Alkalinity.—One c. c. of pyridine bases dissolved in 10 c. c. of water are titrated with normal sulphuric acid until a drop of the mixture placed upon Congo paper shows a distinct blue border which soon disappears. It must require not less than 9.5 c. c. of the acid solution to produce the reaction.

The Congo paper is prepared by treating filter paper with a solution of 1 gram of Congo red in 1 liter of water, and drying it.

Sulphuric Acid

Specific gravity 15.56°/15.56° C.—Not less than 1.84.

Tertiary Butyl Alcohol

Specific gravity 25°/25° C.—0.780 to 0.786.

Color.—Water-white.

Water.—Miscible without turbidity with 19 volumes of 60° Be. gasoline at 20° C.

Acidity (free acid as acetic acid).—Less than 0.003 per cent.

Distillation range.—When 100 c. c. are distilled according to the A. S. T. M. method D268–33, none should come over below 78° C. and none above 85° C. More than 95 per cent should distill over between 81° C. and 83° C.

Residual odor.—None.

Nonvolatile matter.—Less than 0.005 per cent.

Freezing point (first needle).—Above 20° C.

Identification test.—Place 5 drops of a solution containing one-tenth of 1 per cent of tertiary butyl alcohol in ethyl alcohol in a test tube containing 2 c. c. of Denige's reagent. The mixture is then heated just to boiling and then removed from the flame. A yellow precipitate should be produced.

Vinegar

Not less than 9 per cent of acetic acid.

Wood Alcohol

The wood alcohol submitted must be a partially purified distillate from crude wood alcohol obtained only by the destructive distillation of wood. It may be a blend of those distillation fractions commonly known as the methyl acetone, methyl alcohol, and allyl fractions. This blend shall consist in its entirety of all or portions of each of the fractions.

A mere physical mixture of the essential chemical constituents will not be approved nor will the addition of water subsequent to distillation in order to make the specific gravity conform to the specifications. It is the intent of these specifications that the chemical findings outlined below shall be due only to those impurities or ingredients naturally formed in the course of the destructive distillation of wood and that the extent of the presence of such impurities or ingredients be due entirely to their natural occurrence in the fractions mentioned above.

Every shipment of approved wood alcohol must be accompanied by a sworn statement in duplicate from the manufacturer thereof, giving the name and address of the refinery in the United States where produced, the amount of denaturant shipped and certifying that it is a partially purified distillate from crude wood alcohol produced in accordance with the letter and intent of the first paragraph of these specifications.

These certificates should be sent to the storekeeper-gauger in charge at the de-

naturing plant which is receiving the approved wood alcohol. One copy of the certificate of origin should be held by the storekeeper-gauger in charge and filed for future reference. The other copy should accompany the sample taken from the shipment that is sent to the authorized chemist for examination and approval. The authorized chemist, upon completing his examination, shall make his report as required by the regulations and forward the certificate of origin to the supervisor of the district in which the denaturing plant is located, where it should be filed for future reference. The authorized chemist must note on the forms used for making the chemical reports of approved wood alcohol that the certificate of origin has been furnished with the sample examined.

Where producers of wood alcohol sell the approved grade to dealers, duplicate certificates of origin should be furnished and dealers in turn should furnish certified copies in duplicate to each denaturing plant purchasing approved wood alcohol from them. These certified copies of the original certificate of origin then will be handled in the manner described above. Approved wood alcohol which has been examined and approved when transferred from one denaturing plant to another denaturing plant should be accompanied by a certified copy of the certificate of origin of the lot transferred. This denaturant must conform to the following analytical requirements:

1. *Color.*—This shall not be darker than that produced by a freshly prepared solution of 2 c. c. of N/10 iodine diluted to 1,000 c. c. with distilled water.

2. *Specific gravity.*—It must have a specific gravity of not less than 0.81984 at 60° F. (15.56° C.), or not more than 94° of Tralles scale. The material analyzed shall be maintained at the indicated temperature sufficiently long to render it uniform. Readings may be made by the use of the pycnometer, specific gravity balance or standardized stems indicating specific gravity or degrees Tralles. Conversion of specific gravity to Tralles may be made by use of table 3 of the 1924 edition of the Standard Density and Volumetric Tables, Bureau of Standards Circular No. 19.

3. *Boiling point.*—One hundred c. c. slowly heated in a flask under conditions as described below must give a distillate of not less than 90 c. c. at a temperature not exceeding 75° C. at the normal pressure of the barometer (760 mm). One hundred c. c. of wood spirit are run into a short-necked copper flask of about 180–200 c. c. capacity and the flask placed on an asbestos plate having a circular opening of 30 mm diameter. In the neck of this flask is fitted a fractionating tube 12 mm wide and 170 mm long, with a bulb just 1 cm. below the side tube, which is connected with a Liebig condenser having a water jacket not less than 400 mm long. In the upper opening of the fractionating tube is placed a standized thermometer, so adjusted that the mercury bulb comes in the center of the bulb. The distillation is conducted in such a manner that 5 c. c. pass over in one minute. The distillate is run into a graduated cylinder, and when the temperature of 75° C. has been reached at the normal barometric pressure of 760 mm at least 90 c. c. shall have been collected.

Should the barometer vary from 760 mm during distillation, 1° C. shall be allowed for every variation of 30 mm. For example, at 770 mm 90 c. c. should have distilled at 75.3° C., and at 750 mm 90 c. c. should have distilled at 74.7° C.

4. *Miscibility with water.*—When mixed with twice its volume of water it must not show a distinct separation of an oily layer. Observation shall be made three minutes after mixing at a temperature of 25 to 30° C.

5. *Acetone content.*—It must contain not more than 20 nor less than 10 grams per 100 c. c. of acetone and other substances estimated as acetone when tested by the following method (Messinger):

One c. c. of a mixture of 10 c. c. wood alcohol with 90 c. c. of water is treated with 10 c. c. of double normal soda solution. Then 50 c. c. of N/10 iodine solution are added while shaking, and the mixture made acid with dilute sulphuric acid 3 minutes after the addition of the iodine. The excess of iodine is titrated back with N/10 sodium thiosulphate solution, using a few drops of starch solution for an indicator. From 10.3 to 20.7 c. c. of N/10 iodine solution should be used by the spirit.

The solution should be kept at a temperature between 15° C. and 20° C.

Calculation: X=grams of acetone in 100 c. c. of spirits.
Y=number of c. c. of N/10 iodine solution required.
N=volume of spirit taken for titration.

$$\text{Then } X=\frac{Y(0.096672)}{N}$$

Optional method for acetone: Take 10 c. c. of wood alcohol, dilute to 500 c. c. with water in a 500 c. c. graduated glass-stoppered flask; mix thoroughly. Take 5 c. c. of this mixture, using a standardized pipette (proceed as usual).

It is recommended that whichever method is used the authorized chemist carry a blank test made up of a solution of pure acetone in methyl alcohol in the proportion of about 16 grams of acetone made up to 100 c. c. and when each determination is made a blank be run; then add to the amount of acetone found in the sample under examination the difference between the known value of the blank and the titrated blank.

6. *Esters.*—It shall contain not less than 3 nor more than 10 grams of esters per 100 c. c. of spirit calculated as methyl acetate and determined as follows:

Ten c. c. of wood alcohol are diluted to 500 c. c. with water in 500 c. c. graduated glass-stoppered flask; thoroughly mix; 100 c. c. of this mixture is run into a flask and 50 c. c. deci-normal sodium hydrate, free from carbonates, is added and the flask connected with a reflux condenser and boiled for one hour. Instead of digesting at boiling temperature the flasks may be allowed to stand overnight at room temperature and then heated on a steam bath for 30 minutes with an ordinary tube condenser. The liquid after digestion is cooled and titrated with normal sulphuric acid, using phenolphthalein as an indicator.

Methyl acetate=grams per 100 c. c. of spirit=

$$\frac{0.0074\times\text{c. c. of N/10 soda required}\times 100}{\text{2 c. c. spirit taken}}$$

7. *Bromine absorption.*—It must contain such a quantity of pyroligneous bodies that not more than 21 c. c. nor less than 14 c. c. shall be required to decolorize a standard solution containing 0.5 gram of bromine. These pyroligneous bodies shall be derived only from the fractions referred to in the first paragraph of these specifications.

The standard bromine solution is made by dissolving 12.406 grams of potassium bromide and 3.481 grams of potassium bromate (which is of tested purity and has been dried for two hours at 105° C.) in a liter of water. Fifty c. c. of the standard solution containing 0.5 gram of bromine are placed in a glass-stoppered flask having a capacity of about 200 c. c. This is acidified by the addition of 10 c. c. of diluted sulphuric acid (1 to 4) and the whole shaken and allowed to stand a few minutes. The wood alcohol is then allowed to flow slowly into the mixture, drop by drop, rate of flow not to exceed 5 c. c. per minute from a burette until the color is entirely discharged. The temperature of the mixture should be 20° C.

8. In addition to the above requirements the wood alcohol must be of such a character as to impart its characteristic odor and taste to the ethyl alcohol with which it is mixed, thereby giving an unmistakable warning as to its presence.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR DENATURANTS USED IN ETHYL ACETATE

Calol Ethatate

A petroleum product free from water and all suspended materials having a specific gravity of not less than 0.830 at 60° F.

Sulphur content not less than 4.5 per cent as determined by the Bomb method.

Shall contain no hydrogen sulphide, carbon bisulphide, or added elementary sulphur.

The percentage of sulphur in the fraction distilling between the 20 per cent and the 70 per cent A. S. T. M. fractional distillation points shall not be less than 80 per cent of the percentage sulphur in the original sample.

Distillation range (A. S. M. T. method D–86).—(a) When 20 per cent has been recovered in the receiver the thermome-

ter shall not read higher than 347° F. (175° C.).

(*b*) When 50 per cent has been recovered in the receiver the thermometer shall not read higher than 383° F. (195° C.).

(*c*) When 90 per cent has been recovered in the receiver the thermometer shall not read higher than 473° F. (245° C.).

Solubility in 95 per cent ethyl alcohol.—When 10 c. c. of the liquid is mixed with an equal volume of 95 per cent ethyl alcohol both at 25° C. and allowed to stand at 25° C. until separation is complete the alcohol layer will measure not less than 12 c. c.

Methyl Isobutyl Ketone

See page 15.

Wood Alcohol

See page 15.

SPECIALLY DENATURED ALCOHOL FORMULAE

Formula No. and Composition and Authorized Uses

To every 100 gallons of ethyl alcohol add:

1. Five gallons approved wood alcohol:
   - Solvent in lacquers, varnishes, etc.:
     - 011. Cellulose compound lacquers, etc.
     - 012. Synthetic resin varnishes.
     - 013. Shellac varnish.
     - 014. Spirit varnish.
     - 016. Other surface coating materials.
   - Solvent in manufacturing plastics:
     - 021. Cellulose plastics.
     - 022. Plastics containing no cellulose compounds.
   - Solvent in manufacturing other cellulose and resinous materials:
     - 031. Photographic film and emulsions.
     - 032. Transparent sheeting not photographic.
     - 033. Explosives.
     - 034. Cellulose intermediates.
     - 035. Soldering flux.
     - 036. Adhesives and binders.
   - Solvents and thinners:
     - 041. Proprietary solvents.
     - 042. Other solvents and thinners.
   - Solvent in manufacturing:
     - 051. Polishes.
     - 052. Inks.
     - 053. Stains.
   - Solvent in manufacturing toilet soaps, etc.:
     - 141. Shampoos.
     - 142. Toilet soaps and bath salts.
   - Solvent for manufacturing external pharmaceuticals:
     - 210. External pharmaceuticals not U. S. P. or N. F.
   - Solvent for chemical manufacturing and purification:
     - 311. Cellulose dehydration.
     - 312. Sodium hydrossulphite dehydration.
     - 315. Other dehydration.
   - Extraction, precipitation, crystallization:
     - 320. Petroleum products.
     - 331. Pectin.
     - 332. Other food products.
     - 341. Crude drugs.
     - 342. Glandular products and digestive ferments.
     - 343. Vitamins and related products.
     - 344. Medicinal chemicals including alkaloids.
     - 349. Miscellaneous drugs, including tablet manufacture.
     - 351. Dyes and intermediates.
     - 352. Perfume materials and fixatives.
     - 353. Photographic developers.
     - 358. Other chemical products.
     - 359. Miscellaneous products.
   - Vehicle for chemical reaction in manufacturing:
     - 361. Dyes and intermediates.
     - 362. Drug products.
     - 363. Photographic developers.
     - 368. Other chemical products.
     - 369. Miscellaneous products.
   - Solvent for manufacturing miscellaneous products:
     - 410. Disinfectants, insecticides, etc.
     - 420. Embalming products.
     - 430. Sterilizing and preserving solutions.
     - 440. Industrial soaps.
     - 450. Cleaning preparations and purposes.
     - 470. Theater sprays and incense.
     - 481. Photo-engraving solutions.
     - 482. Miscellaneous dye solutions.
     - 485. Miscellaneous solutions.
   - Raw material in manufacturing chemicals:
     - 521. Ethyl acetate.
     - 522. Ethyl chloride.
     - 523. Other ethyl esters.
     - 540. Dyes and intermediates.
     - 551. Acetaldehyde.
     - 552. Other aldehydes.
     - 561. Ethyl ether (sulphuric ether).
     - 562. Other ethers.
     - 571. Ethylene dibromide.
     - 572. Ethylene gas.
     - 573. Xanthates.
     - 574. Fulminate of mercury.
     - 579. Other chemicals.
   - Fuel purposes:
     - 611. Automobile gasoline blends.
     - 612. Airplane fuel.
     - 620. Proprietary heating fuels.
     - 630. Other fuel purposes.
   - Fluid purposes:
     - 710. Scientific instruments.
     - 720. Brake fluid.
     - 730. Cutting oils.
     - 740. Refrigerator uses.
     - 750. Other fluid uses.
   - Other uses:
     - 810. Laboratory and experimental purposes.

2-A. Two gallons of approved wood alcohol and 2 gallons of benzol:
   - Solvent in lacquers, varnishes, etc.:
     - 011. Cellulose compound lacquers, etc.
     - 012. Synthetic resin varnishes.
     - 013. Shellac varnish.
     - 014. Spirit varnish.
     - 016. Other surface coating materials.
   - Solvent in plastics and cleaning solutions:
     - 021. Cellulose plastics.
     - 022. Plastics containing no cellulose compounds.
     - 450. Cleaning preparations and purposes.

2-B. One-half gallon benzol. (This formula must be used in a closed and continuous process unless it is shown that it is not practicable to do so):
   - Solvent in manufacturing plastics:
     - 021. Cellulose plastics.
     - 022. Plastics containing no cellulose compounds.
   - Solvent in manufacturing other cellulose and resinous materials:
     - 031. Photographic film and emulsions.
     - 032. Transparent sheeting not photographic.
     - 033. Explosives.
   - Solvent for chemical manufacturing and purification:
     - 311. Cellulose dehydration.
     - 312. Sodium hydrosulphite dehydration.
     - 315. Other dehydration.
   - Extraction, precipitation, crystallization:
     - 320. Petroleum products.
     - 331. Pectin.
     - 332. Other food products.
     - 341. Crude drugs.
     - 342. Glandular products and digestive ferments.
     - 343. Vitamins and related products.
     - 344. Medicinal chemicals, including alkaloids.
     - 349. Miscellaneous drugs, including tablet manufacture.
     - 351. Dyes and intermediates.
     - 352. Perfume materials and fixatives.
     - 353. Photographic developers.
     - 358. Other chemical products.
     - 359. Miscellaneous products.
   - Vehicle for chemical reaction in manufacturing:
     - 361. Dyes and intermediates.
     - 362. Drug products.
     - 363. Photographic developers.
     - 368. Other chemical products.
     - 369. Miscellaneous products.
   - Solvent for:
     - 450. Cleaning purposes.
   - Raw material in manufacturing chemicals:
     - 521. Ethyl acetate.
     - 522. Ethyl chloride.
     - 523. Other ethyl esters.
     - 540. Dyes and intermediates.

551. Acetaldehyde.
552. Other aldehydes.
561. Ethyl ether (sulphuric ether).
562. Other ethers.
571. Ethylene dibromide.
572. Ethylene gas.
573. Xanthates.
574. Fulminate of mercury.
579. Other chemicals.

3–A. Five gallons of commercially pure methyl alcohol:
Solvent in lacquers, varnishes, etc.:
011. Cellulose compound lacquers, etc.
012. Synthetic resin varnishes.
013. Shellac varnish.
014. Spirit varnish.
016. Other surface coating materials.
Solvent in manufacturing plastics:
021. Cellulose plastics.
022. Plastics containing no cellulose compounds.
Solvent in manufacturing other cellulose and resinous materials:
031. Photographic film and emulsions.
032. Transparent sheeting not photographic.
033. Explosives.
034. Cellulose intermediates.
035. Soldering flux.
036. Adhesives and binders.
Solvent in manufacturing:
051. Polishes.
052. Inks.
053. Stains.
Solvent in manufacturing toilet soaps, etc.:
141. Shampoos.
142. Toilet soaps and bath salts.
Solvent for chemical manufacturing and purification:
Extraction, precipitation, crystallization:
320. Petroleum products.
331. Pectin.
332. Other food products.
341. Crude drugs.
342. Glandular products and digestive ferments.
343. Vitamins and related products.
344. Medicinal chemicals including alkaloids.
349. Miscellaneous drugs, including tablet manufacture.
351. Dyes and intermediates.
352. Perfume materials and fixatives.
353. Photographic developers.
358. Other chemical products.
359. Miscellaneous products.
Vehicle for chemical reaction in manufacturing:
361. Dyes and intermediates.
362. Drug products.
363. Photographic developers.
368. Other chemical products.
369. Miscellaneous products.
Solvent for manufacturing miscellaneous products:
410. Disinfectants, insecticides, etc.
420. Embalming products.
430. Sterilizing and preserving solutions.
440. Industrial soaps.
450. Cleaning preparations and purposes.
470. Incense.
481. Photo-engraving solutions.
482. Miscellaneous dye solutions.
485. Miscellaneous solutions.
Raw material in manufacturing chemicals:
521. Ethyl acetate.
522. Ethyl chloride.
523. Other ethyl esters.
540. Dyes and intermediates.
571. Ethylene dibromide.
572. Ethylene gas.
573. Xanthates.
574. Fulminate of mercury.
579. Other chemicals.
Fluid purposes:
710. Scientific instruments.
720. Brake fluid.
730. Cutting oils.
740. Refrigerator uses.
750. Other fluid uses.
Other uses:
810. Laboratory and experimental purposes.

3–B. One gallon of pine tar (pix liquida U. S. P.):
Solvent in the manufacture of toilet preparations and disinfectants:
111. Hair and scalp preparations.
141. Shampoos.
142. Toilet soaps and bath salts.
410. Disinfectants, insecticides, etc.

4. One gallon of the following solution: 5 gallons of an aqueous solution containing 40 per cent nicotine; 3.6 ounces of methylene blue; water to make 100 gallons; specially denatured alcohol Formula No. 4 prepared from alcohol of over 150° proof will no longer be permitted to be withdrawn for use in the manufacture of cigars, or fluids, sprays, or other liquids designed or intended for use in the manufacture of cigars; in all cases where special Formula No. 4, prepared from alcohol, has been authorized for use heretofore in the manufacture of cigars, or fluids, sprays, or other liquids designed or intended for use in the manufacture of cigars, supervisors may authorize the use of rum denatured in accordance with Formula No. 4, of not over 150° proof, or alcohol distilled at not over 150° proof, having the characteristic congeneric constituents of rum of like proof denatured in accordance with Formula No. 4, for the specific uses and formulae heretofore approved:
Solvent in the manufacture of:
460. Tobacco sprays and flavors.

6–A. Fifteen gallons of condensed fumes recovered in the process of manufacture:
Raw material in manufacturing:
574. Fulminate of mercury.

6–B. One-half gallon of pyridine bases:
Raw material in manufacturing chemicals:
521. Ethyl acetate.
522. Ethyl chloride.
523. Other ethyl esters.
579. Other chemicals.

12–A. Five gallons of benzol:
Solvent in manufacturing plastics:
021. Cellulose plastics.
022. Plastics containing no cellulose compounds.
Solvent for chemical manufacturing and purification:
311. Cellulose dehydration.
312. Sodium hydrosulphite dehydration.
315. Other dehydration.
Extraction, precipitation, crystallization:
320. Petroleum products.
331. Pectin.
332. Other food products.
341. Crude drugs.
342. Glandular products and digestive ferments.
343. Vitamins and related products.
344. Medicinal chemicals, including alkaloids.
349. Miscellaneous drugs, including tablet manufacture.
351. Dyes and intermediates.
352. Perfume materials and fixatives.
353. Photographic developers.
358. Other chemical products.
359. Miscellaneous products.
Vehicle for chemical reaction in manufacturing:
361. Dyes and intermediates.
362. Drug products.
363. Photographic developers.
368. Other chemical products.
369. Miscellaneous products.
Solvent for manufacturing:
430. Sterilizing and preserving solutions.
450. Cleaning preparations and purposes.
Raw material in manufacturing chemicals:
521. Ethyl acetate.
523. Other ethyl esters.
540. Dyes and intermediates.
579. Other chemicals.

13–A. Ten gallons of ethyl ether:
Solvent in manufacturing:
011. Cellulose compound lacquers, etc.
021. Cellulose plastics.
031. Photographic film and emulsions.
032. Transparent sheeting not photographic.
033. Explosives.
034. Cellulose intermediates.

036. Adhesives and binders.
052. Inks.
Solvent for manufacturing external pharmaceuticals, U. S. P. or N. F.:
241. Collodion.
Solvent for chemical manufacturing and purification:
Extraction, precipitation, crystallization:
320. Petroleum products.
331. Pectin.
332. Other food products.
341. Crude drugs.
342. Glandular products and digestive ferments.
343. Vitamins and related products.
344. Medicinal chemicals, including alkaloids.
349. Miscellaneous drugs, including tablet manufacture.
351. Dyes and intermediates.
352. Perfume materials and fixatives.
353. Photographic developers.
358. Other chemical products.
359. Miscellaneous products.
Vehicle for chemical reaction in manufacturing:
361. Dyes and intermediates.
362. Drug products.
363. Photographic developers.
368. Other chemical products.
369. Miscellaneous products.
Solvent for manufacturing miscellaneous products:
450. Cleaning solutions and purposes.
481. Photo-engraving solutions.
482. Miscellaneous dye solutions.
485. Miscellaneous solutions.
Raw material in manufacturing chemicals:
551. Acetaldehyde.
552. Other aldehydes.
561. Ethyl ether (sulphuric ether).
562. Other ethers.
575. Other chemicals.
Fluid purposes:
750. Miscellaneous fluid uses.

17. Five-hundredths (0.05) gallon (6.4 fluid ounces) of animal oil (Dipple's oil):
Solvent for chemical manufacturing and purification:
Extraction, precipitation, crystallization:
341. Crude drugs.
342. Glandular products and digestive ferments.
343. Vitamins and related products.
344. Medicinal chemicals, including alkaloids.
349. Miscellaneous drugs, including tablet manufacture.
351. Dyes and intermediates.
Raw material in manufacturing chemicals:
523. Ethyl esters.
579. Other chemicals.

18. One hundred gallons of vinegar containing not less than 9 per cent of acetic acid:
Raw material in manufacturing chemicals:
511. Vinegar.
512. Acetic acid.
521. Ethyl acetate.

19. One hundred gallons of ethyl ether.
Solvent in manufacturing cellulose products:
031. Photographic film and emulsions.
032. Transparent sheeting not photographic.
034. Cellulose intermediates.
Solvent for manufacturing external external pharmaceuticals, U. S. P. or N. F.:
241. Collodion.

20. Five gallons crude chloroform:
Raw material in manufacturing:
579. Chloroform.

22. Ten gallons of a formaldehyde solution containing 37 percent formaldehyde:
Solvent in manufacturing:
036. Adhesives and binders.
410. Disinfectants, insecticides, etc.
420. Embalming products.
430. Sterilizing and preserving solutions.

23–A. Ten gallons acetone, U. S. P.:
Solvent in lacquers, varnishes, candy glazes, etc.:
011. Cellulose compound lacquers, etc.
012. Synthetic resin varnishes.
013. Shellac varnish.
014. Spirit varnish.
015. Candy glazes.
016. Other surface coating materials.
Solvent in manufacturing plastics:
021. Cellulose plastics.
022. Plastics containing no cellulose compounds.
Solvent in manufacturing other cellulose and resinous materials:
031. Photographic film and emulsions.
032. Transparent sheeting not photographic.
034. Cellulose intermediates.
035. Soldering flux.
036. Adhesives and binders.
Solvents and thinners:
042. Industrial solvents and thinners (other than proprietary solvents).
Solvent in manufacturing:
051. Polishes.
052. Inks.
053. Stains.
Solvent in manufacturing toilet preparations and toilet soaps:
111. Hair and scalp preparations.
112. Bay rum.
113. Face and hand lotions.
114. Body deodorants and deodorant creams.
141. Shampoos.
142. Toilet soaps and bath salts.
Solvent for manufacturing external pharmaceuticals:
210. External pharmaceuticals not U. S. P. or N. F.
Solvent for chemical manufacturing and purification:
Extraction, precipitation, crystallization:
320. Petroleum products.
331. Pectin.
332. Other food products.
341. Crude drugs.
342. Glandular products and digestive ferments.
343. Vitamins and related products.
344. Medicinal chemicals, including alkaloids.
349. Miscellaneous drugs, including tablet manufacture.
351. Dyes and intermediates.
352. Perfume materials and fixatives.
353. Photographic developers.
358. Other chemical products.
359. Miscellaneous products.
Vehicle for chemical reaction in manufacturing:
361. Dyes and intermediates.
362. Drug products.
363. Photographic developers.
368. Other chemical products.
369. Miscellaneous products.
Solvent for manufacturing miscellaneous products:
410. Disinfectants, insecticides, etc.
420. Embalming products.
430. Sterilizing and preserving solutions.
440. Industrial soaps.
450. Cleaning preparations and purposes.
470. Theater sprays and incense.
481. Photo-engraving solutions.
482. Miscellaneous dye solutions.
485. Miscellaneous solutions.
Fluid purposes:
750. Miscellaneous fluid uses.

23–E. Nine pounds oil bitter almonds, U. S. P., 1 pound salicylic acid, U. S. P.:
Solvent in manufacturing:
113. Face and hand lotions.
210. External pharmaceuticals not U. S. P. or N. F.

23–F. Three pounds of salicylic acid, U. S. P., 1 pound resorcin, U. S. P., 1 gallon oil of bergamot or oil of bay, N. F. VI:
Solvent in manufacturing:
111. Hair and scalp preparations.
210. External pharmaceuticals not U. S. P. or N. F.

23–G. 3.5 gallons of methyl propyl ketone and 0.5 gallon of methyl isobutyl ketone. Standard formula for rubbing alcohol compounds using S. D. A. 23–G—S. D. A. No. 23–G, 98.1 fl. oz.; Sucrose octa acetate, 0.5 oz. av.; Water q. s., 1 gallon:
Solvent in manufacturing:
111. Hair and scalp preparations.
113. Face and hand lotions.
114. Body deodorants and deodorant creams.
210. External pharmaceuticals not U. S. P. or N. F.

220. Rubbing alcohol compounds.
410. Disinfectants, insecticides, etc.
450. Cleaning preparations and purposes.
470. Theater sprays and incense.

Fluid purposes:
750. Miscellaneous fluid uses.

23–H. Eight gallons of acetone U. S. P. and 1.5 gallons of methyl isobutyl ketone. Standard formula for rubbing alcohol compounds using S. D. A. 23–H—S. D. A. No. 23–H, 103.3 fl. oz.; Sucrose octa acetate, 0.5 oz. av.; Water q. s., 1 gallon; all rubbing alcohol compounds or preparations coming under the general classifications of rubbing alcohols must be manufactured with specially denatured alcohol Formulae 23–G or 23–H and they must contain 70 per cent absolute ethyl alcohol by volume or as near 70 per cent as is practicable to be obtained by the ordinary commercial methods used for compounding alcoholic preparations. In order that the finished products shall contain 70 per cent absolute ethyl alcohol by volume, the manufacturer should use the quantities of specially denatured alcohol in each gallon of the finished products as set forth in the standard formulae for rubbing alcohol compounds. All rubbing alcohol compounds must also contain the quantity of sucrose octa acetate set forth in the standard formulae; the manufacturer of rubbing alcohol compounds may also add to the formula such other odorous constituents or medicaments as is desired provided they are shown in the formula submitted for approval and that the finished product contains 70 per cent absolute alcohol by volume:

Solvent in manufacturing:
111. Hair and scalp preparations.
113. Face and hand lotions.
114. Body deodorants and deodorant creams.
210. External pharmaceuticals not U. S. P. or N. F.
220. Rubbing alcohol compounds.
410. Disinfectants, insecticides, etc.
450. Cleaning preparations and purposes.
470. Theater sprays and incense.

Fluid purposes:
750. Miscellaneous fluid uses.

24. Twenty-nine gallons of sulphuric acid:

Raw material in manufacturing chemicals:
521. Ethyl acetate.
522. Ethyl chloride.
523. Other ethyl esters.
551. Acetaldehyde.
552. Other aldehydes.
561. Ethyl ether (sulphuric ether).
562. Other ethers.

25. Twenty pounds of iodine, U. S. P., and 15 pounds of potassium or sodium iodide, U. S. P. Formula for tincture of iodine U. S. P. (using S. D. A. Formula No. 25)—Iodine, 6.50 oz. av.; potassium iodide, 4.50 oz. av.; distilled water, 6.40 fl. oz.; S. D. A. Formula No. 25 q. s., 128.00 fl. oz. Formula for mild tincture iodine, U. S. P. (using S. D. A. Formula No. 25)—Iodine, 1 oz. av. 11 gr.; sodium iodide, 1 oz. av. 372 gr.; water, 65 fl. oz. 134 minims.; S. D. A. Formula No. 25 q. s., 128.00 fl. oz.:

Solvent in manufacturing external pharmaceuticals:
230. Tinctures of iodine:
Tincture of iodine, U. S. P.
Mild tincture of iodine, U. S. P.
Stronger tincture of iodine, N. F.
Tincture of iodine, 3½ percent.

NOTE.—In preparing the above official preparations the quantities of iodine and potassium or sodium iodide referred to as separate items in the formulae are exclusive of the denaturants in the specially denatured alcohol, and are the quantities that must be added in order that the finished products may comply with the official U. S. P. preparations.

25–A. A solution composed of 20 pounds of iodine U. S. P., 15 pounds of potassium or sodium iodide, U. S. P., 15 pounds of water. Formula for tincture iodine, U. S. P. (using S. D. A. Formula No. 25–A)—Iodine, 6.50 oz. av.; potassium iodide, 4.50 oz. av.; distilled water, 4.40 fl. oz.; S. D. A. Formula No. 25–A q. s. 128.00 fl. oz. Formula for mild tincture iodine, U. S. P.—Iodine, 1 oz. av. 11 grains; solidum iodide, 1 oz. av. 372 grains; water, 64 fl. oz.; S. D. A. Formula No. 25–A q. s., 128.00 fl. oz:

Solvent in manufacturing external pharmaceuticals:
230. Tinctures of iodine:
Tincture of iodine, U. S. P.
Mild tincture of iodine, U. S. P.
Stronger tincture of iodine, N. F.
Tincture of iodine, 3½ percent.

NOTE.—In preparing the official preparation, the quantities of iodine and potassium or sodium iodide referred to as separate items in the formula are exclusive of the denaturants in the specially denatured alcohol, and are the quantities that must be added in order that the finished product may comply with the official U. S. P. preparation.

27. One gallon of oil of rosemary, U. S. P., and 30 pounds of camphor, U. S. P. Formula for camphor and soap liniment, U. S. P. XI. (using S. D. A. Formula No. 27)—Soap, dried and granulated, or powdered, 8 oz. av. 5 gr.; Camphor, in small pieces, 2 oz. av. 280 gr.; Oil of rosemary, 185 minims.; S. D. A. Formula No. 27, 93.75 oz.; Water, a sufficient quantity to make, 128.00 fl. oz.:

Solvent in manufacturing:
210. External pharmaceuticals not U. S. P. or N. F.
243. Liniments, U. S. P. or N. F.
410. Disinfectants, insecticides, etc.

NOTE.—In preparing the above official preparation the quantities of soap, camphor, and oil of rosemary referred to as separate items in the formula are exclusive of the denaturants in the specially denatured alcohol and are the quantities that must be added in order that the finished product may comply with the official U. S. P. preparation.

27–A. Thirty-five pounds of camphor U. S. P., and 1 gallon of oil of cloves, U. S. P.:

Solvent in manufacturing pharmaceuticals:
210. External pharmaceuticals not U. S. P. or N. F.

27–B. One gallon oil lavender flowers U. S. P., and 100 pounds of soft soap U. S. P. Formula for liniment of soft soap, U. S. P. (using S. D. A. Formula No. 27–B)—Soft soap, 81 oz. av. 240 gr.; Oil lavender, 2 fl. oz. 66 minims; S. D. A. Formula No. 27–B, a sufficient quantity to make 128.00 fl. oz.:

Solvent in manufacturing:
113. Face and hand lotions.
141. Shampoos.
210. External pharmaceuticals not U. S. P. or N. F.
243. Liniments, U. S. P. or N. F.
410. Disinfectants, insecticides, etc.

NOTE.—The quantities of ingredients referred to as separate items in the formula for liniment of soft soap are exclusive of the denaturants in the specially denatured alcohol and are necessary additions in order that the finished product may comply with the official formula.

28. Ten gallons of approved benzol:

Solvent in manufacturing:
012. Synthetic resin varnishes.
022. Plastics containing no cellulose compounds.

Fuel purposes:
611. Automobile gasoline blends.
612. Airplane fuel.

28–A. One gallon of gasoline:

Fuel purposes:
611. Automobile gasoline blends.
612. Airplane fuel.

29. One gallon of 100 per cent acetaldehyde or 5 gallons of an alcoholic solution of acetaldehyde containing not less than 20 per cent acetaldehyde, or 5 gallons of ethyl propionate, or 5 gallons of ethylamines, or 5 parts by weight if solid, or volume if liquid, of any chemical produced from ethyl alcohol; this formula is restricted to processes where the alcohol loses its identity as alcohol by being converted into other chemicals. Where it is desired to use any chemical produced from ethyl

alcohol other than those mentioned as the denaturant for Formula No. 29, the use of such chemicals shall be subject to approval by the Commissioner:
Raw material in manufacturing chemicals:
512. Acetic acid.
523. Ethyl esters.
551. Acetaldehyde.
552. Other aldehydes.
562. Ethers.
579. Other chemicals.
30. Ten gallons of pure methyl alcohol:
Solvent in lacquers, varnishes, etc.:
011. Cellulose compound lacquers, etc.
012. Synthetic resin varnishes.
013. Shellac varnish.
014. Spirit varnish.
016. Other surface coating materials.
Solvent in manufacturing other cellulose and resinous materials:
031. Photographic film and emulsions.
032. Transparent sheeting not photographic.
035. Soldering flux.
036. Adhesives and binders.
Solvent in manufacturing:
051. Polishes.
052. Inks.
053. Stains.
Solvent for chemical manufacturing and purification:
Extraction, precipitation, crystallization:
320. Petroleum products.
331. Pectin.
332. Other food products.
341. Crude drugs.
342. Glandular products and digestive ferments.
343. Vitamins and related products.
344. Medicinal chemicals including alkaloids.
349. Miscellaneous drugs including tablet manufacture.
351. Dyes and intermediates.
352. Perfume materials and fixatives.
353. Photographic developers.
358. Other chemical products.
359. Miscellaneous products.
Vehicle for chemical reaction in manufacturing:
361. Dyes and intermediates.
362. Drug products.
363. Photographic developers.
368. Other chemical products.
369. Miscellaneous products.
Solvent in manufacturing miscellaneous products:
420. Embalming products.
430. Sterilizing and preserving solutions.
440. Industrial soaps.
450. Cleaning preparations and purposes.
481. Photo-engraving solutions.
482. Miscellaneous dye solutions.
485. Miscellaneous solutions.
Raw material in manufacturing:
579. Chemicals.
Fluid purposes:
750. Miscellaneous fluid uses.
Other uses:
810. Laboratory and experimental purposes.
31–A. One hundred pounds of glycerin, U. S. P., and 20 pounds of hard soap, good toilet grade, containing not in excess of 5 per cent of moisture:
Solvent in manufacturing:
113. Face and hand lotions.
131. Tooth paste and tooth powder.
141. Shampoos.
142. Toilet soaps and bath salts.
410. Disinfectants, insecticides, etc.
32. Five gallons of ethyl ether:
Solvent in manufacturing:
031. Photographic film and emulsions.
032. Transparent sheeting not photographic.
034. Cellulose intermediates.
052. Inks.
241. Collodions, U. S. P.
450. Cleaning preparations and purposes.
Raw material in manufacturing:
579. Chemicals.
33. Thirty pounds of methyl violet:
Solvent in manufacturing:
052. Inks (meat branding).
35. Thirty-five gallons of ethyl acetate:
Solvent in manufacturing:
015. Candy glazes.
35–A. Five gallons of ethyl acetate:
Solvent in manufacturing:
015. Candy glazes.
Solvent for chemical manufacturing and purification:
Extraction, precipitation, crystallization:
331. Pectin.
332. Other food products.
341. Crude drugs.
342. Glandular products and digestive ferments.
343. Vitamins and related products.
344. Medicinal chemicals including alkaloids.
349. Miscellaneous drugs including tablet manufacture.
Raw material in manufacturing chemicals:
511. Vinegar.
512. Acetic acid.
521. Ethyl acetate.
36. Three gallons of stronger ammonia water, U. S. P.:
Solvent in manufacturing:
142. Shaving cream.
37. Forty-five ounces eucalyptol, U. S. P., 30 ounces thymol, U. S. P., and 20 ounces menthol, U. S. P.:
Solvent in manufacturing toilet preparations.
111. Hair and scalp preparations.
112. Bay rum.
113. Face and hand lotions.
114. Body deodorants and deodorant creams.
131. Tooth paste and tooth powder.
132. Mouth washes.
Solvent in manufacturing pharmaceuticals:
210. External pharmaceuticals not U. S. P. or N. F.
244. Antiseptic solutions, N. F.
Solvent in manufacturing miscellaneous products:
410. Disinfectants, insecticides, etc.
430. Sterilizing and preserving solutions.
450. Cleaning preparations and purposes.
470. Theater sprays and incense.
37–A. Five pounds of U. S. P. menthol; 10 pounds of U. S. P. camphor:
Solvent in manufacturing:
113. Face and hand lotions.
132. Mouth washes.
210. External pharmaceuticals not U. S. P. or N. F.
38. Ten pounds of any of the following:
Methyl salicylate, U. S. P.
Oil of wintergreen, U. S. P.
Oil of cassia, U. S. P.
Oil of cloves, U. S. P., or
Oil of peppermint, U. S. P.:
Solvent in manufacturing:
131. Tooth paste and tooth powder.
132. Mouth washes.
210. External pharmaceuticals not U. S. P. or N. F.
And 5 gallons of a water solution of 60 ounces of zinc chloride, U. S. P. The oil should first be dissolved in the alcohol, and to this should be added the 5 gallons of zinc chloride solution.
38–A. Five ounces menthol crystals, U. S. P., 9 ounces emetine hydrochloride, U. S. P., and 16 pounds benzoic acid, U. S. P.
Solvent in manufacturing:
132. Mouth washes.
38–B. A total of 10 pounds of a mixture of two or more of the U. S. P. oils and substances listed below:
Camphor.
Chlorothymol.
Eucalyptol.
Guaiacol.
Menthol crystals.
Oil of bay.
Oil of bergamot.
Oil of cassia or cinnamon.
Oil of citronella.
Oil of cloves or eugenol.
Oil of eucalyptus.
Oil of lavender.
Oil of mustard (volatile).
Oil of peppermint.
Oil of pine or pine needles.

Oil of rosemary.
Oil of sassafras.
Oil of spearmint.
Oil of thyme.
Oil of turpentine.
Oil of wintergreen or methyl salicylate.
Phenol.
Phenol salicylate.
Safrol, specific gravity not less than 1.096 and not more than 1.110 16° C.
Thymol:
Solvent in manufacturing toilet preparations:
111. Hair and scalp preparations.
112. Bay rum.
113. Face and hand lotions.
114. Body deodorants and deodorant creams.
121. Perfumes and perfume tinctures.
122. Toilet waters.
131. Tooth paste and tooth powder.
132. Mouth washes.
141. Shampoos.
142. Toilet soaps and bath salts.
Solvent in manufacturing pharmaceuticals:
210. External pharmaceuticals not U. S. P. or N. F.
243. Liniments, U. S. P. or N. F.
244. Antiseptic solutions, N. F.
Solvent for manufacturing miscellaneous products:
410. Disinfectants, insecticides, etc.
420. Embalming products.
470. Theater sprays and incense.
Anyone desiring to use the above formula must specify in the application which substances from the above list are selected to make up the 10 pounds of denaturants required. Anyone desiring to use 10 pounds of only one of the above denaturants must request the privilege from the department setting out the denaturant and the reasons for the particular request so that the matter may be taken under advisement. Upon application the substitution of other essential oils or substances for those listed above will be given consideration provided they are efficient denaturants and it is conclusively shown that none of the denaturants listed or any combinations thereof are satisfactory for the manufacture of any particular product.

38–C. One hundred and sixty ounces menthol, U. S. P., 1.25 gallons solution of formaldehyde containing 37 percent formaldehyde:
Solvent in manufacturing toilet preparations:
113. Face and hand lotions.
131. Tooth paste and tooth powder.
132. Mouth washes.

38–D. Forty ounces of menthol, U. S. P. and 2.5 gallons of formaldehyde solution containing 37 percent formaldehyde:
Solvent in manufacturing:
132. Mouth washes.

38–E. Five gallons of fluid extract ipecac, U. S. P., or 40 pounds of ipecac, U. S. P.:
Solvent in manufacturing:
132. Mouth washes.

39. Nine pounds of sodium salicylate or salicylic acid, U. S. P., and 1.25 gallons N. F. fluid extract of quassia and ⅛ gallon of denaturing grade tertiary butyl alcohol:
Solvent in manufacturing toilet preparations:
111. Hair and scalp preparations.
112. Bay rum.
113. Face and hand lotions.
114. Body deodorants and deodorant creams.
121. Perfumes and perfume tinctures.
122. Toilet waters.
141. Shampoos.
142. Toilet soaps and bath salts.
Solvent in manufacturing:
210. External pharmaceuticals not U. S. P. or N. F.
410. Disinfectants, insecticides, etc.
470. Theater sprays and incense.

39–A. 60 ounces of any one of the following U. S. P. alkaloids or salts: Quinine, quinine bisulphate, quinine hydrochloride, cinchonidine or cinchonidine sulphate, and ⅛ gallon of denaturing grade tertiary butyl alcohol:
Solvent in manufacturing toilet preparations:
111. Hair and scalp preparations.
112. Bay rum.
113. Face and hand lotions.
114. Body deodorants and deodorant creams.
121. Perfumes and perfume tinctures.
122. Toilet waters.
141. Shampoos.
142. Toilet soaps and bath salts.
Solvent in manufacturing:
210. External pharmaceuticals not U. S. P. or N. F.
410. Disinfectants, insecticides, etc.
470. Theater sprays and incense.

39–B. Two and one-half gallons of diethylphthalate and ⅛ gallon of denaturing grade tertiary butyl alcohol:
Solvent in manufacturing toilet preparations:
111. Hair and scalp preparations.
112. Bay rum.
113. Face and hand lotions.
114. Body deodorants and deodorant creams.
121. Perfumes and perfume tinctures.
122. Toilet waters.
141. Shampoos.
142. Toilet soaps and bath salts.
Solvent in manufacturing pharmaceuticals:
210. External pharmaceuticals not U. S. P. or N. F.
Solvent in manufacturing miscellaneous products:
410. Disinfectants, insecticides, etc.
430. Sterilizing and preserving solutions.
470. Theater sprays and incense.
Raw material in manufacturing:
523. Ethyl esters.

39–C. One gallon of diethylphthalate; the diethylphthalate used shall be of the same quality as that specified for use in specially denatured alcohol Formula No. 39–B; this formula may be used only in the manufacture of high-grade perfumes, toilet waters, and toilet preparations containing not less than 2 percent by weight of essential oils, or their equivalent in perfume materials; the Department will permit the use of this formula only by manufacturers who are properly equipped by reasons of experience and manufacturing facilities to effectively control their manufacturing operations in accordance with the limitations governing the use of this formula:
Solvent in manufacturing toilet preparations:
111. Hair and scalp preparations.
113. Face and hand lotions.
114. Body deodorants and deodorant creams.
121. Perfumes and perfume tinctures.
122. Toilet waters.

39–D. Fifty ounces quinine sulphate, U. S. P., or quinine bisulphate, U. S. P., or 200 ounces avoirdupois sodium salicylate, U. S. P., and 1 gallon oil of bay, N. F.:
Solvent in manufacturing toilet preparations:
111. Hair and scalp preparations.
112. Bay rum.
113. Face and hand lotions.
Solvent in manufacturing pharmaceuticals:
210. External pharmaceuticals not U. S. P. or N. F.

40. 3 ounces of the alkaloid brucine or brucine sulphate and ⅛ gallon of denaturing grade tertiary butyl alcohol:
Solvent in manufacturing toilet preparations:
111. Hair and scalp preparations.
112. Bay rum.
113. Face and hand lotions.
114. Body deodorants and deodorant creams.
121. Perfumes and perfume tinctures.
122. Toilet waters.
141. Shampoos.
142. Toilet soaps and bath salts.
Solvent in manufacturing:
210. External pharmaceuticals not U. S. P. or N. F.
470. Theater sprays and incense.

42. Eighty grams potassium iodide, U. S. P., and 109 grams red mercuric iodide, U. S. P.:
Solvent in manufamturing:
430. Sterilizing and preserving solutions.
44. Ten gallons of normal butyl alcohol:
Solvent in manufacturing:
430. Sterilizing and preserving solutions.
45. Three hundred pounds of white or orange shellac, arsenic, and resin free:
Solvent in manufacturing:
015. Candy glazes.
46. Twenty-five fluid ounces phenol, U. S. P., and 4 fluid ounces oil of wintergreen or methyl salicylate, U. S. P.; this formula will be authorized only for use by institutions and organizations which are of a semipublic character and engaged in charitable work:
Special formula:
220. An antiseptic, sterilizing, and bathing alcohol for use by visiting nurse associations, public nursing associations, clinics and dispensaries exclusively.
47. Seven gallons fluid extract of arnica flowers, N. F., fourth edition:
Solvent for manufacturing pharmaceuticals:
210. External pharmaceuticals not U. S. P. or N. F.

The numbers before each item under authorized uses for specially denatured alcohol are the code numbers that should be used in reporting the use of specially denatured alcohol in part 2 of Form 1482.

Instructions Concerning the Submission of Formulae and Samples for Approval

1. Formula for each preparation must be submitted on Form 1479–A in quadruplicate.

2. The formula must be complete showing the exact quantities and kinds of ingredients, and the volume of the finished product.

3. The specially denatured alcohol specified in the formula should be authorized for the particular product.

4. No more alcohol should be specified in the formula than that required for extraction, solution, and preservation.

5. Where the specially denatured alcohol is to be used in the manufacture of chemicals, dyes, vinegar, ether, etc., either as a vehicle or as a raw material, Forms 1479–A should be accompanied by duplicate blue prints or duplicate drawings of the equipment used, including specially denatured alcohol storeroom, pipe lines, valves, and the recovery system, if any. Description of process should be given in lieu of formula on Form 1479–A.

6. All information required by Form 1479–A should be filled in, and the signature of the manufacturer or authorized agent must appear on the line provided for that purpose.

7. A letter of transmittal covering all aspects of the application should accompany Form 1479–A.

8. Duplicate 8-ounce samples of the preparations and duplicate 1-ounce samples of the perfume oils used therein should be furnished with the formula on Form 1479–A, except 2-ounce samples of perfumes containing more than 6 ounces of perfume oils per gallon will be sufficient.

9. Samples of products containing no alcohol, such as extracts, purified synthetics, chemicals, etc., should be of sufficient quantity for examination as to their bona fide character.

10. Samples should be properly identified as to the name of the product and bear commercial labels, or otherwise show the name and address of the manufacturer.

Denaturants Authorized for Completely and Specially Denatured Alcohol

Acetaldehyde ---------- S.D. 29
Acetone ---------- S.D. 22–A; 23–H
Agdite ---------- C.D. 12; 13
Almond oil (bitter) ---------- S.D. 23–F
Ammonia water ---------- S.D. 36
Animal oil ---------- S.D. 17
Arnica flowers, fluid extract of ---------- S.D. 47
Bay oil ---------- S.D. 23–F; 38–B; 39–D
Benzoic acid ---------- S.D. 38–A
Benzol ---------- S.D. 2–A; 2–B; 12–A; 28
Bergamot oil ---------- S.D. 23–F; 38–B
Brucine ---------- S.D. 40
Brucine sulphate ---------- S.D. 40
Butyl alcohol (normal) ---------- S.D. 44
Camphor ---------- S.D. 27; 27–A; 37–A; 38–B
Cassia oil ---------- S.D. 38; 38–B
Chloroform (crude) ---------- S.D. 20
Chlorthymol ---------- S.D. 38–B
Cinnamon oil ---------- S.D. 38–B
Citronella oil ---------- S.D. 38–B
Cinchonidine ---------- S.D. 39–A
Cinchonidine sulphate ---------- S.D. 39–A
Cloves oil ---------- S.D. 27–A; 38; 38–B
Condensed fumes ---------- S.D. 6–A
Denol ---------- C.D. 12
Diethylphthalate ---------- S.D. 39–B; 39–C
Ethyl acetate ---------- S.D. 35; 35–A
Ethylamines ---------- S.D. 29
Ethyl ether ---------- S.D. 13–A; 19; 32
Ethyl propionate ---------- S.D. 29
Emetine hydrochloride ---------- S.D. 38–A
Eugenol ---------- S.D. 38–B
Eucalyptol ---------- S.D. 37; 38–B
Eucalyptus oil ---------- S.D. 38–B
FD–13 ---------- C.D. 14
Formaldehyde ---------- S.D. 22; 38–C; 38–D
Gasoline ---------- S.D. 28–A; C.D. 12; 13
Glycerine ---------- S.D. 31–A
Guaiacol ---------- S.D. 38–B
Hydronol ---------- C.D. 12; 13
Iodine ---------- S.D. 25; 25–A
Ipecac ---------- S.D. 38–E
Ipecac (fluid extract of) ---------- S.D. 38–E
Lavender oil ---------- S.D. 27–B; 38–B
Menthol ---------- S.D. 37; 37–A; 38–A; 38–B; 38–C; 38–D
Mercuric iodide ---------- S.D. 42
Methylene blue ---------- S.D. 4
Methyl alcohol ---------- S.D. 3–A; 30
Methyl isobutyl ketone ---------- C.D. 12; 13; 14; S.D. 23–G; 23–H
Methyl propyl ketone ---------- S.D. 23–G
Methyl salicylate ---------- S.D. 38; 38–B; 46
Methyl violet ---------- S.D. 33
Mustard, volatile oil of ---------- S.D. 38–B
Nicotine ---------- S.D. 4
Peppermint oil ---------- S.D. 38; 38–B
Phenol ---------- S.D. 38–B; 46
Phenols ---------- S.D. 38–B
Phenol salicylate ---------- S.D. 38–B
Pine oil ---------- S.D. 38–B
Pine needle oil ---------- S.D. 38–B

Denaturants Authorized for Completely and Specially Denatured Alcohol—Continued

Potassium iodide ---------- S.D. 25; 25–A; 42
Pine tar ---------- S.D. 3–B
Pyridine bases ---------- S.D. 6–B
Quassia (fluid extract, N. F.) ---------- S.D. 39
Quinine ---------- S.D. 39–A
Quinine bisulphate ---------- S.D. 39–A; 39–D
Quinine hydrochloride ---------- S.D. 39–A
Quinine sulphate ---------- S.D. 39–D
Resorcin ---------- S.D. 23–F
Rosemary oil ---------- S.D. 27; 38–B
Safrol ---------- S.D. 38–B
Salicylic acid ---------- S.D. 23–E; 23–F; 39
Sassafras oil ---------- S.D. 38–B
Shellac (refined) ---------- S.D. 45
Sodium iodide ---------- S.D. 25; 25–A
Sodium salicylate ---------- S.D. 39; 39–D
Soaps ---------- S.D. 27–B; 31–A
Spearmint oil ---------- S.D. 38–B
ST–115 ---------- C.D. 13
Sulphuric acid ---------- S.D. 24
Tertiary butyl alcohol ---------- S.D. 39; 39–A; 39–B; 40
Tayme oil ---------- S.D. 38–B
Thymol ---------- S.D. 37; 38–B
Turpentine oil ---------- S.D. 38–B
Vinegar ---------- S.D. 18
Wintergreen oil ---------- S.D. 38; 38–B; 46
Wood alcohol ---------- S.D. 1; 2–A
Zinc chloride ---------- S.D. 38

SPECIFIC GRAVITY AND WEIGHT OF ONE GALLON OF SPECIALLY DENATURED ALCOHOL

The following table, giving specific gravities and weights per gallon of the specially denatured alcohols, was prepared by the United States Bureau of Standards:

Weight of 1 Gallon Water at 15.6° C., 8.32823 Pounds in Air

Specific formula	Weight of 1 gallon at 15.6° C.	Specific gravity at 15.6° C./15.6° C. in vacuum	Specific formula	Weight of 1 gallon at 15.6° C.	Specific gravity at 15.6° C./15.6° C. in vacuum
	Pounds			*Pounds*	
1	6.795	0.8149	23-A*	6.605	0.7933
2-A	6.805	.8173	29	6.822	.8194
2-B	6.767	.8101	30	6.795	.8149
3-A	6.791	.8144	31-A	7.167	.8603
3-B	6.819	.8179	32	6.769	.8120
4	6.823	.8185	33	6.883	.8279
6-B	6.801	.8159	35	6.906	.8295
12-A	6.859	.8192	35-A	6.821	.8193
12-A	6.749	.8075	36	6.837	.8211
17	6.795	.8191	37	6.794	.8160
18	7.892	.9269	37-A	6.814	.8184
19	6.463	.7759	38	6.970	.8371
20	7.062	.8481	38-A	6.853	.8231
22	7.037	.8451	38-B	6.804	.8172
23-A	6.753	.8153	38-C	6.852	.8226
23-E	6.849	.8215	38-D	6.863	.8242
23-F	6.893	.8277	38-E	6.924	.8316
23-G	6.784	.8160	39	6.877	.8247
23-H	6.795	.8149	39-A	6.810	.8179
24	9.157	1.097	39-B	6.877	.8226
25	7.049	.8465	39-C	6.824	.8196
25[1]	7.031	.8304	39-D	6.819	.8190
25-A	7.066	.8483	40	6.795	.8161
25-A[1]	7.159	.8591	42	6.797	.8164
27	6.849	.8222	44	6.790	.8155
27-A	6.857	.8247	45	7.545	.9061
27-B	7.027	.8439	46	6.865	.8173
28	6.843	.8219	47	6.852	.8265
28-A	6.726	.8159			

*With absolute alcohol as a base.
[1] Sodium iodide.

Specific gravity, as used in this table, is "true specific gravity"; that is, all weighings are corrected for the buoyancy of the air. It is necessary, therefore, to change these values to "apparent specific gravity" before they can be multiplied by the weight of a gallon of water to give the weight of a gallon of alcohol at 60° F. in air.

The magnitude of the correction to specific gravity is as follows:

True specific gravity at 60°/60° F.	Correction	Apparent specific gravity at 60°/60° F.
0.70	—0.00035	0.69965
0.80	—.00023	.79977
0.90	—.00012	.89988

The necessary change of specific gravity basis has been made in the calculation of this table, and the only reason for calling attention to it is to point out the reason why the tabulated weights per gallon, as given in the table, are not obtained by a simple muliplication of the specific gravity at 60° F. by the weight of a gallon of water at 60° F. in air.

[SEAL] GUY T. HELVERING,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Approved: December 29, 1938.

WAYNE C. TAYLOR,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[F. R. Doc. 39–2; Filed, December 30, 1938; 3:56 p. m.]

TITLE 38—PENSIONS, BONUSES, AND VETERANS' RELIEF

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

REVISION OF REGULATIONS

DISALLOWANCE AND AWARDS

SEC. 2.1259 *Award not to be reduced when veteran is admitted to Facility for examination or observation. for temporary hospitalization for diagnostic purposes, etc., or for construction of dentures under currently approved medical procedure where veteran resides in immediate vicinity of facility.*

(a) A veteran admitted to a Veterans' Administration facility or diagnostic center for examination or observation under Sec. 8.06, fitting of an orthopedic appliance, intravenous injection of arsenicals, spinal puncture, artificial pneumothorax or refills, electrocardiographic examination, basal metabolism estimations, for the purpose of determining insulin standardization through admissions at short intervals, to note upon the return of a veteran to a tumor clinic if there has been any recurrence and if irradiation is needed, or for the construction of dentures under currently approved medical procedure where the veteran residing in the immediate vicinity of the facility upon admission thereto is given a pass or leave of absence until the dentures are constructed, is not subject to the limitations contained in Paragraph VI of Sec. 8.06 and the reduction of pension, compensation or emergency officers retirement pay, as provided therein, will not be effected in these circumstances. (December 30, 1938) [48 Stat. 9; 38 U. S. C. 706]

[SEAL] FRANK T. HINES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 39–1; Filed, December 30, 1938; 3:19 p. m.]

Notices

WAR DEPARTMENT.

EXAMINATION FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE MEDICAL CORPS, REGULAR ARMY

1. An examination of applicants for appointment as first lieutenants, Medical Corps, Regular Army, under the provisions of AR 605–10, will be held within the continental limits of the United States from March 20 to March 24, 1939, inclusive.

2. Applications and requests for information concerning this examination should be addressed to The Adjutant General.

3. Applications received after March 4, 1939, will not be considered. (Sec. 24, 41 Stat. 774; sec. 4, 35 Stat. 67; 10 U. S. C. 92, 93.) [W. D. Cir. No. 79, Dec. 29, 1938.]

[SEAL] E. S. ADAMS,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

[F. R. Doc. 39–21; Filed, January 3, 1939; 10:51 a. m.]

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION.

[Project No. 1407]

APPLICATION OF THE MONTANA POWER COMPANY

ORDER FOR HEARING

DECEMBER 30, 1938.

Commissioners: Clyde L. Seavey, Acting Chairman; Claude L. Draper, Basil Manly, John W. Scott.

Upon application filed November 20, 1936, and later supplemented by The Montana Power Company of Butte, Montana, for license for a transmission line between its Thompson Falls power plant and Anaconda substation, Montana; and

Upon request filed November 4, 1938, by the applicant for a hearing thereon;

The Commission orders that:

A hearing on the aforesaid application be held January 25, 1939, at 10 A. M., in the Hearing Room of the Federal Power Commission, Hurley-Wright Building, 1800 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] J. B. WILLIAMSON,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 39–17; Filed, January 3,1939; 10:50 a. m.]

[Docket No. G–106]

IN THE MATTER OF KANSAS PIPE LINE & GAS COMPANY

ORDER FIXING DATE OF HEARING ON QUESTION OF JURISDICTION

DECEMBER 30, 1938.

Commissioners: Clyde L. Seavey, Acting Chairman; Claude L. Draper, Basil Manly, John W. Scott.

It appearing to the Commission that:

(a) On July 7, 1938, Northern Natural Gas Company, in a communication to the Commission, invoked the jurisdiction of the Commission in the matter of the proposed construction or extension of facilities by the Kansas Pipe Line & Gas Company, to the end that the Commission might "delineate and delimit the respective natural gas marketing territory and areas of the Kansas Pipe Line & Gas Company, and of the Northern Natural Gas Company";

(b) On September 10, 1938, Kansas Pipe Line & Gas Company, pursuant to Section 7 (c) of the Natural Gas Act, filed with the Commission a petition and application, setting forth that it proposes to undertake the construction or extension of its facilities for the transportation of natural gas in interstate commerce and the sale of natural gas in interstate commerce for resale, such facilities to extend from the Hugoton gas field in the State of Kansas, through and into the States of Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota and Minnesota; said petition and application avers that public convenience and necessity requires the construction of these facilities, and further avers that the market to be served by the proposed construction or extension of facilities is not a market in which natural gas is already being served by another natural gas company, for which reason it is not incumbent upon the Kansas Pipe Line & Gas Company to procure a certificate of public convenience and necessity; and the Commission should issue an order disclaiming jurisdiction in this proceeding;

(c) On October 29, 1938, the Commission adopted an order directing the Northern Natural Gas Company to show cause: (1) Why the Commission should, as theretofore requested by the Northern Natural Gas Company, assume jurisdiction over the application of the Kansas Pipe Line & Gas Company, on the ground that said company seeks to enter the market of the Northern Natural Gas Company, and (2) why the Northern Natural Gas Company should not become or be made a formal party to the proceedings on the said application of the Kansas Pipe Line & Gas Company, and (3) why the Commission should not, after notice and opportunity for hearing, by order direct the Northern Natural

Gas Company to extend or improve its transportation facilities, to establish physical connection of its transportation facilities with the facilities of, and sell natural gas to, any person or municipality engaged or legally authorized to engage in the local distribution of natural or artificial gas to the public, and for such purpose to extend its transportation facilities to communities or territories proposed to be served by Kansas Pipe Line & Gas Company;

(d) On November 29, 1938, Northern Natural Gas Company filed a response to said order to show cause, in which the Northern Natural Gas Company takes the position that it does not oppose the construction of the natural gas pipe line as proposed by the Kansas Pipe Line & Gas Company, and that Northern Natural Gas Company should not be required to extend its facilities to the territory proposed to be served by the Kansas Pipe Line & Gas Company;

(e) On December 12, 1938, Northern Natural Gas Company filed with the Commission a supplemental response to said order to show cause, setting forth a description of its natural gas pipe line system;

(f) On December 9, 1938, Montana-Dakota Utilities Company filed with the Commission a petition to intervene in this proceeding and to file a protest against the granting of a certificate of public convenience and necessity to the Kansas Pipe Line & Gas Company to serve the cities of Fargo and Grand Forks, North Dakota, and Moorhead, East Grand Forks and Crookston, Minnesota;

(g) On December 13, 1938, Kansas Pipe Line & Gas Company filed with the Commission an objection to and a motion to deny the petition to intervene of the Montana-Dakota Utilities Company;

(h) On December 13, 1938, Kansas Pipe Line & Gas Company filed with the Commission a motion for an order disclaiming jurisdiction in this proceeding upon the showing made by it in its petition and application, upon the showing made by Northern Natural Gas Company in its returns to the Commission's Order to Show Cause of October 29, 1938, upon the face of the petition to intervene in this proceeding filed on December 9, 1938, by the Montana-Dakota Utilities Company, and upon all the files and proceedings herein; said motion being made upon the ground that the extension and operation of Kansas Pipe Line & Gas Company's proposed natural gas pipe line does not enter a natural gas market already being served within the meaning of the Natural Gas Act;

The Commission finds that:

It is necessary and desirable that a public hearing be held in this proceeding for the purpose of receiving evidence relevant to the question whether the construction or extension of the facilities proposed by Kansas Pipe Line & Gas Company is subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission under the Natural Gas Act;

The Commission orders that:

(A) A public hearing in this proceeding be held on January 16, 1939, at 10:00 a. m. in the Hearing Room of the Federal Power Commission, Hurley-Wright Building, 1800 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

(B) At said public hearing Kansas Pipe Line & Gas Company, Northern Natural Gas Company and Montana-Dakota Utilities Company be and they are hereby required to adduce evidence pertinent to the question whether the construction or extension of facilities proposed by the Kansas Pipe Line & Gas Company will be to a market in which natural gas is already being served by another natural gas company; and Northern Natural Gas Company and Montana-Dakota Utilities Company be and they are hereby required to delineate and delimit the respective natural gas marketing territory or area claimed by each of them;

(C) Rulings on the (1) responses of the Northern Natural Gas Company to the order to show cause adopted by the Commission on October 29, 1938; (2) the motions of the Kansas Pipe Line & Gas Company for an order of the Commission disclaiming jurisdiction in this proceeding, and (3) the petition to intervene filed by the Montana-Dakota Utilities Company and the motions to deny said petition filed by the Kansas Pipe Line & Gas Company, be and the same are hereby reserved until further order of the Commission.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] J. B. WILLIAMSON,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 39-18; Filed, January 3, 1939; 10:50 a. m.]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION.

United States of America—Before the Securities and Exchange Commission

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission held at its office in the City of Washington, D. C., on the 27th day of December 1938.

[File No. 37-23]

IN THE MATTER OF ENGINEERS PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY, INC.

ORDER RE-OPENING PUBLIC HEARING AND MAKING AMENDMENT PART OF RECORD

It appearing to the Commission that the hearing[1] in this matter was closed on the 25th day of April, 1938; and that

Applicant on November 2, 1938 filed an amendment, designated Amendment No. 4, to its original application, which Amendment contains a statement offering it in evidence in accordance with Rule U-3 (d) of this Commission;

[1] 3 F. R. 654 (766 DI).

It is ordered, That the hearing in this matter be, and the same hereby is, reopened for the purpose of receiving Applicant's Amendment No. 4 in evidence; and that said Amendment be, and hereby is, received and made part of the record herein.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] FRANCIS P. BRASSOR,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 39-12; Filed, January 3, 1939; 10:47 a. m.]

United States of America—Before the Securities and Exchange Commission

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission held at its office in the City of Washington, D. C., on the 27th day of December 1938.

[File No. 37-23]

IN THE MATTER OF ENGINEERS PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY, INC.

ORDER APPROVING A MUTUAL SERVICE COMPANY PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPHS (B) AND (D) OF SECTION 13 OF THE PUBLIC UTILITY HOLDING COMPANY ACT, 1935

Approval, based upon the findings of fact and conclusions of law made in this matter, is granted Applicant as a mutual service company subject to the following conditions that:

(1) In the event of a contemplated substantial change in its organization, the type or character of the companies to be serviced, the scope of services to be rendered, or the method of allocating costs to the associate companies, Applicant shall first obtain the approval of this Commission of such change.

(2) If the operation of Applicant's cost-allocation method does not result in a fair and equitable allocation of its costs among the associate serviced companies, the Commission will require, after notice and opportunity for hearing, prospective adjustments, and, to the extent that it appears feasible and equitable, retroactive adjustments of such cost allocations.

(3) At the time of filing its annual report on Form U-13-60, Applicant shall file a supplemental report each year, listing the services, and the cost thereof, received in the preceding year by it from Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation and Stone & Webster Service Corporation or any other person or company associated or affiliated with Stone & Webster, Inc.

(4) Applicant shall furnish satisfactory proof at any future time upon request of the Commission that direct charges are actually being made insofar as costs can be identified and related to particular transactions without excessive effort or expense.

(5) Applicant shall furnish satisfactory proof at any future time upon request of the Commission that the cost

of services rendered to its member companies is reasonably lower than the cost of comparable services furnished by independent persons.

This order is not to be construed as a ruling that Applicant may not be required to effect any changes in its organization and operation, or any other changes which become necessary for it to conform with the Act, present or future rules, regulations or orders.

This order shall become effective December 31, 1938.

It is so ordered.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] FRANCIS P. BRASSOR, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 39–13; Filed, January 3, 1939; 10:47 a. m.]

United States of America—Before the Securities and Exchange Commission

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission held at its office in the City of Washington, D. C., on the 27th day of December 1938.

[File No. 37–26]

IN THE MATTER OF FEDERAL ADVISERS, INC.

ORDER APPROVING A SUBSIDIARY SERVICE COMPANY PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OF THE PUBLIC UTILITY HOLDING COMPANY ACT

Approval, based upon the findings of fact and conclusions of law made in this matter, is granted Declarant to conduct its business as a subsidiary service company subject to the following conditions that:

(1) In the event of a contemplated substantial change in its organization, the type and character of the companies to be serviced, the scope of services to be rendered or the method of allocating costs to associate companies, Declarant shall first obtain the approval of this Commission of such change.

(2) If the application of Declarant's cost-allocation method does not result in a fair and equitable allocation of its costs among the associate serviced companies, the Commission will require, after notice and opportunity for hearing, prospective adjustments, and, to the extent that it appears feasible and equitable, retroactive adjustments of such cost allocations.

This order is to become effective on December 31, 1938, but is not to be construed as a ruling that Declarant may not be required to effect any changes in its organization and operation, or any other changes which become necessary for it to conform with the Act, present or future rules, regulations or orders.

It is so ordered.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] FRANCIS P. BRASSOR, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 39–8; Filed, January 3, 1939; 10:46 a. m.]

United States of America—Before the Securities and Exchange Commission

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission held at its office in the City of Washington, D. C., on the 27th day of December 1938.

[File No. 37–27]

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMMONWEALTH & SOUTHERN CORPORATION

ORDER APPROVING A MUTUAL SERVICE COMPANY PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OF THE PUBLIC UTILITY HOLDING COMPANY ACT

Approval, based upon the findings of fact and conclusions of law made in this matter, is granted Applicant as a mutual service company subject to the following conditions that:

(1) In the event of a contemplated substantial change in its organization, the type and character of the companies to be serviced, the scope of services to be rendered or the method of allocating costs to associate companies, Applicant shall first obtain the approval of this Commission of such change.

(2) If the operation of Applicant's cost-allocation method does not result in a fair and equitable allocation of its costs among the associate serviced companies, the Commission will require, after notice and opportunity for hearing, prospective adjustments, and, to the extent that it appears feasible and equitable, retroactive adjustments of such cost allocations.

This order is to become effective on December 31, 1938, but is not to be construed as a ruling that Applicant may not be required to effect any changes in its organization and operation, or any other changes which become necessary for it to conform with the Act, present or future rules, regulations or orders.

It is so ordered.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] FRANCIS P. BRASSOR, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 39–9; Filed, January 3, 1939; 10:46 a. m.]

United States of America—Before the Securities and Exchange Commission

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission held at its office in the City of Washington, D. C., on the 27th day of December 1938.

[File No. 37–29]

IN THE MATTER OF NORTHEASTERN WATER & ELECTRIC SERVICE CORPORATION

ORDER APPROVING A SUBSIDIARY SERVICE COMPANY PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH (B) OF SECTION 13 OF THE PUBLIC UTILITY HOLDING COMPANY ACT, 1935

Approval, based upon the findings of fact and conclusions of law made in this matter, is granted Declarant to conduct its business as a subsidiary service company subject to the following conditions that:

(1) In the event of a contemplated substantial change in its organization, in the type and character of the companies to be serviced, in the method of operation of the service company, in the purchasing of services by Declarant for itself or its associate companies, in the scope or type of services to be rendered or received, or in the method of allocating costs to associate companies, Declarant shall first obtain the approval of this Commission of such change.

(2) If the application of Declarant's cost-allocation method does not result in a fair and equitable allocation of its costs among the associate serviced companies, the Commission may require, after notice and opportunity for hearing, prospective adjustments, and, to the extent that it appears feasible and equitable, retroactive adjustments of such cost allocations.

(3) Declarant will not without the prior approval of this Commission either pay for or obtain on behalf of itself or the associate companies serviced by it any services from any of the organizations generally known as the "61 Broadway Companies", including specifically the following persons and companies:

Utility Auditors and Tax Consultants
Public Utility Investing Corporation
Finance and Securities Assistants
Tranfer and Paying Agency
Corporate Records and Secretarial Assistants
Securities Registration Agency
E. J. Cheney
Engineering and Consulting Associates
Daniel Starch and Staff
Utility and Financial Advertising Agency
H. C. Hopson
H. C. Hopson & Co.

their successors and assigns.

This order is not to be construed as a ruling that Declarant may not be required to effect any changes in its organization and operation, or any other changes which become necessary for it to conform with the Act, or with present or future rules, regulations or orders.

This order shall become effective December 31, 1938.

It is so ordered.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] FRANCIS P. BRASSOR, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 39–11; Filed January 3, 1939; 10:46 a. m.]

United States of America—Before the Securities and Exchange Commission

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission held at its

office in the City of Washington, D. C., on the 27th day of December 1938.

[File No. 37-37]

IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM A. BAEHR ORGANIZATION, INC.

ORDER APPROVING A SUBSIDIARY SERVICE COMPANY PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OF THE PUBLIC UTILITY HOLDING COMPANY ACT

Approval, based upon the findings of fact and conclusions of law made in this matter, is granted Declarant to conduct its business as a subsidiary service company subject to the following conditions that:

(1) In the event of a contemplated substantial change in its organization, the type and character of the companies to be serviced, the scope of services to be rendered or the method of allocating costs to associate companies, Declarant shall first obtain the approval of this Commission of such change.

(2) If the application of Declarant's cost-allocation method does not result in a fair and equitable allocation of its costs among the associate and non-associate serviced companies, the Commission will require, after notice and opportunity for hearing, prospective adjustments, and, to the extent that it appears feasible and equitable, retroactive adjustments of such cost allocations.

Approval is also granted Declarant to acquire its stock in the amount of $80,000 par value from North Continent Utilities Corporation for no cash consideration.

This order is to become effective on December 31, 1938, but is not to be construed as a ruling that Declarant may not be required to effect any changes in its organization and operation, or any other changes which become necessary for it to conform with the Act, present or future rules, regulations or orders.

It is so ordered.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] FRANCIS P. BRASSOR, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 39-10; Filed, January 3, 1939; 10:46 a. m.]

United States of America—Before the Securities and Exchange Commission

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission, held at its office in the City of Washington, D. C., on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1938.

[File No. 31-51]

IN THE MATTER OF BURLINGTON RAILWAY AND LIGHT COMPANY, AMERICAN UTILITIES CORPORATION, DENMARK LIGHT AND TELEPHONE CORPORATION, TRI STATES POWER CORPORATION, FRANK B. WARREN RECEIVER FOR VAN BUREN LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, THE BURLINGTON RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY, BURLINGTON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, THE BURLINGTON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, PEOPLES GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, PEOPLES GAS AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, THE PEOPLES GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY OF AMERICA, CENTRAL WEST UTILITIES COMPANY, WESTERN SECURITIES COMPANY

ORDER CONSENTING TO WITHDRAWAL OF APPLICATION UNDER PUBLIC UTILITY HOLDING COMPANY ACT OF 1935 PURSUANT TO REQUEST OF APPLICANT

Upon the request of the applicant, the Commission consents to the withdrawal of the above-captioned application, and to that effect

It is so ordered.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] FRANCIS P. BRASSOR, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 39-6; Filed, January 3, 1939; 10:45 a. m.]

United States of America—Before the Securities and Exchange Commission

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission, held at its office in the City of Washington, D. C., on the 29th day of December A. D., 1938.

[File No. 31-93]

IN THE MATTER OF NORTH PENN GAS COMPANY

ORDER CONSENTING TO WITHDRAWAL OF APPLICATION FOR EXEMPTION FROM PUBLIC UTILITY HOLDING COMPANY ACT OF 1935 PURSUANT TO REQUEST OF APPLICANT

Upon the request of the applicant, the Commission consents to the withdrawal of the application above named, and to that effect

It is so ordered.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] FRANCIS P. BRASSOR, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 39-14; Filed, January 3, 1939; 10:47 a. m.]

United States of America—Before the Securities and Exchange Commission

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission, held at its office in the City of Washington, D. C., on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1938.

[File No. 31-457]

IN THE MATTER OF THE MORAN CORPORATION OF THE SOUTH

ORDER CONSENTING TO WITHDRAWAL OF APPLICATION UNDER PUBLIC UTILITY HOLDING COMPANY ACT OF 1935 PURSUANT TO REQUEST OF APPLICANT

Upon the request of the applicant, the Commission consents to the withdrawal of the above-captioned application, and to that effect

It is so ordered.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] FRANCIS P. BRASSOR, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 39-7; Filed, January 3, 1939; 10:45 a. m.]

United States of America—Before the Securities and Exchange Commission

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission held at its office in the City of Washington, D. C. on the 30th day of December, 1938.

[File No. 1-463]

IN THE MATTER OF APPLICATION OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TO STRIKE FROM LISTING AND REGISTRATION THE CLASS A STOCK, $1 PAR VALUE, OF UTILITIES POWER & LIGHT CORP.

ORDER SETTING HEARING

The New York Stock Exchange pursuant to Section 12 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Rule X-12D2-1 (b) promulgated thereunder, having made application to strike from listing and registration the Class A Stock, $1 Par Value, of Utilities Power & Light Corporation; and

The Commission deeming it necessary for the protection of investors that a hearing be held in this matter at which all interested persons be given an opportunity to be heard;

It is ordered, That the matter be set down for hearing at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, January 18, 1939, at the office of the Securities and Exchange Commission, 120 Broadway, New York City, and continue thereafter at such times and places as the Commission or its officer herein designated shall determine, and that general notice thereof be given; and

It is further ordered, That Adrian C. Humphreys, an officer of the Commission, be and he hereby is designated to administer oaths and affirmations, subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance, take evidence, and require the production of any books, papers, correspondence, memoranda or other records deemed relevant or material to the inquiry, and to perform all other duties in connection therewith authorized by law.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] FRANCIS P. BRASSOR, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 39-5; Filed, January 3, 1939; 10:45 a. m.]

United States of America—Before the Securities and Exchange Commission

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission held at its office in the City of Washington, D. C. on the 30th day of December, 1938.

[File No. 1-1438]

IN THE MATTER OF GULF AND SHIP ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE REFUNDING AND TERMINAL 5% FIFTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS DUE FEBRUARY 1, 1952 (UNSTAMPED)

ORDER SETTING HEARING ON APPLICATION TO STRIKE FROM LISTING AND REGISTRATION

The New York Stock Exchange pursuant to Section 12 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Rule X-12D2-1 (b) promulgated thereunder, having made application to strike from listing and registration the First Mortgage Refunding and Terminal 5% Fifty-Year Gold Bonds due February 1, 1952 (Unstamped) of Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Company; and

The Commission deeming it necessary for the protection of investors that a hearing be held in this matter at which all interested persons be given an opportunity to be heard;

It is ordered, That the matter be set down for hearing at 10 A. M., on Wednesday, January 18, 1939, in Room 1101, Securities & Exchange Commission Building, 1778 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D. C. and continue thereafter at such times and places as the Commission or its officer herein designated shall determine, and that general notice thereof be given; and

It is further ordered, That Charles S. Lobingier, an officer of the Commission, be and he hereby is designated to administer oaths and affirmations, subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance, take evidence, and require the production of any books, papers, correspondence, memoranda or other records deemed relevant or material to the inquiry, and to perform all other duties in connection therewith authorized by law.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] FRANCIS P. BRASSOR, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 39-4; Filed, January 3, 1939; 10:45 a. m.]

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD.

CERTIFICATION OF STATE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LAWS TO THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

Pursuant to section 903 (a) of the Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935, as amended, the Social Security Board has heretofore approved the unemployment compensation laws of the following States:

Alabama	Missouri
Alaska	Montana
Arizona	Nebraska
Arkansas	Nevada
California	New Hampshire
Colorado	New Jersey
Connecticut	New Mexico
Delaware	New York
District of Columbia	North Carolina
Florida	North Dakota
Georgia	Ohio
Hawaii	Oklahoma
Idaho	Pennsylvania
Illinois	Rhode Island
Indiana	South Carolina
Iowa	South Dakota
Kansas	Tennessee
Kentucky	Texas
Louisiana	Utah
Maine	Vermont
Maryland	Virginia
Massachusetts	Washington
Michigan	West Virginia
Minnesota	Wisconsin
Mississippi	Wyoming

In accordance with the provisions of section 903 (b) of said Act, the Social Security Board hereby certifies the foregoing States to the Secretary of the Treasury for the taxable year 1938.

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD,
[SEAL] By A. J. ALTMEYER, *Chairman.*

DECEMBER 30, 1938.

[F. R. Doc. 39-15; Filed, January 3, 1939; 10:50 a. m.]

CONFORMITY OF WISCONSIN UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LAW WITH STANDARDS OF SECTION 910 OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

Pursuant to section 903 (a) of the Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935, as amended, the Social Security Board has heretofore approved the unemployment compensation law of the State of Wisconsin; and

Pursuant to the provisions of section 910 of said Act, the Social Security Board hereby finds that said law provides for the creation and maintenance of reserve accounts, within the meaning of that term as defined in section 910 (c) (1) of said Act, and hereby further finds that under such law an employer may be allowed a contribution rate lower than that of another employer subject to such law only in accordance with the provisions of section 910 (a) (3) of said Act.

By virtue of said approval and findings, the Social Security Board hereby certifies that for the taxable year 1938 the unemployment compensation law of the State of Wisconsin conforms with the conditions imposed by section 910 (a) and (c) of the Social Security Act with respect to the allowance of additional credits as provided in section 909 of said Act.

[SEAL] SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD,
By A. J. ALTMEYER, *Chairman.*

DECEMBER 30, 1938.

[F. R. Doc. 39-16; Filed, January 3, 1939; 10:50 a. m.]